Youth Perspectives 91

Provincial Tour Report

New Brunswick

Youth Council of New Brunswick

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Mission Statement

MISSION STATEMENT OF THE YOUTH COUNCIL OF NEW BRUNSWICK

The Youth Council of New Brunswick is the provincial body representative of youth which voices the interests, needs, concerns and perspectives of young people aged 15-24, and presents recommendations to government and public. This is achieved by acting as an advisory and advocacy body, through resource coordination and by research and consultation. Through its actions, the Youth Council of New Brunswick strives to be a catalyst for increasing youth involvement in society.

Chairperson's Message

On behalf of the Youth Council of New Brunswick, it is my great pleasure to present the **Youth *Perspectives 91*** Provincial Tour Report. The following pages of feedback, statistics and recommendations are the culmination of several months of consultations, compilation and drafting.

Youth Perspectives Tour 91 was realized through the personal contribution of hundreds of New Brunswickers. I would like to express our sincere appreciation of those young people who responded to questionnaires, participated in focus groups and public forums. You stood up to voice your opinions and concerns; now we will work to have them heard by promoting this Report throughout all sectors of New Brunswick. I would like to acknowledge all federal and provincial government departments whose support, through their cooperative efforts in the **Canada/New Brunswick Youth Strategy Agreement** and through various work programs, made **Tour 91** possible. I would like to thank the following individuals, institutions, and departments whose contributions helped make ***Tour 91*** a success: teachers, administrators, counsellors of high schools, of Access Centres, Adult Learning Centres and Community Colleges, Université de Moncton, University of New Brunswick, Bathurst City Hall, Club de Lyons de Saint-Antoine, Correctional Services Division of the Department of the Solicitor General and Kingsclear Training School. Aboriginal band councils and communities, Aboriginal education and guidance counsellors, and the Union of New Brunswick Indians were instrumental in ensuring the success of consultations with Aboriginal youth. Finally, a special acknowledgement of the members and staff of the Youth Council of New Brunswick whose tireless work attests to their committment to young people.

Young people are struggling to be recognized as a distinct group within society. The consultation process of ***Youth Perspectives Tour 91***, revealed a growing frustration among youth and people working with youth, who feel that government does neither listen nor respond to their needs and concerns. It became painfully obvious that in some areas there has been little improvement for youth since the YCNB Provincial Tour 88. For many, this frustration has led to a mistrust in "the system" and some youth despair that their voices are ignored. The concerns of youth who participated in ***Youth Perspectives Tour 91*** are valued and respected as the life-blood of this Report. We have made a diligent attempt to include all opinions presented by young people in sessions of ***Tour 91***. By voicing their concerns, young people have taken the first step; it is now up to governments and communities to respond and to work hand in hand with youth to address issues such as lack of social services to youth aged 16-18 (inclusive), alcohol and drug abuse, deficiencies in the education system, and many others which lie at the root of our problems.

Many people believe that the future is in the hands of youth. Around the world there is an increasing awareness that to ensure the well-being of youth today, is to ensure the well-being of society tomorrow. Recently, the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child set out international standards for meeting the needs of children and youth: governments have been issued the challenge to attain these standards. As yet, we have much work to do.

Young people are rallying together and we are extending our hand to governments and communities inviting everyone to join our struggle to overcome barriers and bring about fundamental changes in society. As the Honourable Vaughn Blaney, Minister of Advanced Education and Labour, stated at the Fredericton Public Meeting:

> *"Any change that has been worth its while has usually been led by young people. It is an absolute must that you carry on some of the comments that were made tonight... We need you now more than ever before in this province."*

I hope that the ***Youth Perspectives Provincial Tour 91 Report*** will increase understanding of young people's concerns and act as a catalyst in arriving at a comprehensive response to the needs of young people in New Brunswick.

Join us in working toward change!

Stephanie Kuttner
Chairperson
Youth Council of New Brunswick

Executive Summary

The ***Youth Perspectives 91 Provincial Tour Report*** summarizes the consultative work of the Youth Council of the New Brunswick from September 1991 until February 1992. The reader of the Report will find that the material has been divided into five major sections: Introduction, Methodology, Youth Concerns, Survey Analysis, and Recommendations.

Section 1, Introduction, and Section 2, Methodology, serve as background information about the ***Tour*** itself. In these Sections, the objectives of the ***Tour*** and the scope of the consultative process are described. The Council used three different methods to gather up-to-date information about the concerns of youth of New Brunswick.

- YCNB met with the public in open forums in eleven different regions of the Province. Written submissions and papers were included as part of this consultative process.
- YCNB conducted focus group sessions with Access Centre clients, Aboriginal youth and Young Offenders.
- YCNB distributed questionnaires to Aboriginal youth around the Province. YCNB distributed questionnaires to the general youth population in seven high schools around the Province.

The information and feedback provided by the first two consultative methods provided the background material for Section 3, Youth Concerns. In Section 3, the reader will find the concerns of youth summarized into five subsections: Youth in Society, Education and Training, Health and Lifestyle, Employment, and Safety Net. The Youth Council divided the material into these topics for the convenience of the reader and as a means of cross-reference to the Action Plan prepared by the Interdepartmental Committee on Youth Services.

The objective of Section 3 was to report back to the public and government all the feedback that resulted from the public consultations. The reader will note that the more commonly-held views and opinions are summarized under the individual sub-headings. In addition, the reader will note that all the feedback of the ***Youth Perspectives Tour 91*** participants is recorded in the shaded boxes called **"Public Feedback"**. Again, it should be stressed that Section 3 records and reports the feedback from youth and youth-serving groups and organizations in New Brunswick. This does not necessarily reflect the position of the Youth Council.

Section 4, Survey Analysis, summarizes the data compiled from 488 questionnaires distributed to seven different high schools around the province. The information is represented in bar graphs and tables. The reader should note that a Supplement to this Report will be issued in the late spring and will present the Survey Analysis of the Aboriginal Youth population of New Brunswick.

Section 5, Recommendations Endorsed by the Youth Council of New Brunswick, is the final Section of the Report and is largely derived from the background material of Sections 3 and 4. In this Section, the Youth Council makes recommendations to address the many concerns raised during the consultative process.

The ***Youth Perspectives Tour 91 Provincial Tour Report*** summarizes a rewarding consultative process for the Youth Council of New Brunswick. The consultative process provided the Council the needed information to bring forward recommendations to the public and government. It is hoped that the reader will also benefit from the vast wealth of information contained in this Report.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

The Youth Council of New Brunswick (YCNB) was appointed in 1987 as an advisory body to government and to the public on matters of concern to youth. The Council is a non-partisan organization composed of 15 young New Brunswickers between the ages of 15 and 24, chosen to represent all regions of the province, both official language groups as well as social, cultural and visible minorities.

In March 1988, the Youth Council of New Brunswick conducted a province-wide tour to consult with youth, youth-serving agencies and organizations, and interested individuals. The findings of the 1988 provincial tour were documented in the report entitled **"ON THE MOVE"**.

During the fall of 1991, the Council organized a second tour to gather information and feedback on existing government programs for youth and to prepare recommendations on issues that most concern young people. The sponsorship for the ***Youth Perspectives Tour 91*** was provided in part by Youth Strategy.

1.2 Objectives

The objectives of the ***Youth Perspectives Tour 91*** were as follows:

a. to hear the voices of youth, youth groups and youth-serving organizations through public meetings and visits to high schools around the province;

b. to distribute a survey-type questionnaire to selected schools;

c. to receive and hear position papers and presentations from youth and youth-serving organizations;

d. to undertake consultation sessions with special interest groups such as aboriginal youth, multicultural youth, and disabled youth;

e. to undertake, where possible, consultation sessions with young offenders who are presently in group homes and/or in correctional facilities;

f. to undertake, where possible, consultation sessions with some young people who are chronically ill or terminally ill;

g. to undertake, where possible, consultation with homeless youth;

h. to undertake consultation with youth who have dropped out of school and with unemployed youth;

i. to publish a report summarizing the tour findings and presenting recommendations to the Joint Management Committee of the Youth Strategy, the Office of the Premier of the Province of New Brunswick, the Interdepartmental Committee on Youth Services, and the public.

2.0 Methodology

2.1 Tour Team

The ***Youth Perspectives 91 Tour*** team consisted of the Chairperson, 14 Youth Council representatives, the Executive Director of the Youth Council, and head office personnel. With the assistance of Youth Strategy, a young person was hired to help with audio-video recording of the Youth Perspective Tour. In addition, three youths hired through the ***Access Program*** assisted with survey and report completion.

The representatives of the eleven regions of the Province assisted in the public meetings and visits at the local level. The representatives for multicultural, disabled, and Aboriginal youth assisted in consultation with these special interest groups.

2.2 Scope

The Youth Council held public meetings in eleven different regions of the province and received submissions on current youth issues from youth and youth-serving organizations. To ensure adequate public feedback, the YCNB wrote to over 1,700 youth groups and organizations throughout the province. This included contacting community service groups, schools, university and community college staff, student councils, school superintendents, media, MLA's, Access Centres, Canada Employment Centres, government departments and interested individuals. The Youth Council's quarterly newsletter, which has a distribution of approximately 16,000 French and English readers, also published information pertaining to ***Tour 91*** in both its Summer and Fall editions.

As part of ***Tour 91***, a questionnaire was distributed to selected schools throughout the province. This questionnaire was distributed to seven high schools throughout the province, and sampled a wide selection of the youth population. It covered both French and English high schools, urban and rural, and large and small centres. A total of 488 youth completed the questionnaire. The findings of this survey are presented in Section 4 of this report.

The Youth Council met with Focus Groups in seven different Access Centres around the province. The specific concerns relating to the Youth Strategy clients are presented in Education and Training, section 3.2.12 of this Report.

The Council also met with a group of Young Offenders at the Kingsclear Training School. The concerns specific to this group are found in Safety Net, section 3.5.2 of this Report.

The Youth Council held consultations with and distributed questionnaires to Aboriginal youth in the province. The public meetings are summarized in Youth and Society, section 3.1.4 of this Report. The analysis of the data collected from the Aboriginal questionnaires, to be released in late spring 1992, will form a Supplement to the Report.

3.0 Youth Concerns

3.1 Youth in Society

3.1.1 Youth Voice

During the ***Youth Perspectives Tour 91***, the Youth Council of New Brunswick asked youth and youth-serving organizations to make their opinions known. One opinion, expressed time and time again, was that youth have no "real voice" in matters that affect them. The youth of the province feel they should be heard on matters that concern them both as youth, and as members of society. They express a frustration with the present decision-making process in the government. They want meaningful input in the decisions that affect their lives. The youth and youth-serving organizations consulted are determined that their views be heard by government on decisions which concern them.

> *"Youth are tired of being laughed at, and consoled with band-aid solutions to serious problems. We want to put real pressure on the government to listen to youth and to take seriously their recommendations and act upon them."*
>
> Youth Worker
> Saint-Antoine

The ***Youth Perspectives Tour 91*** raised much support for the Youth Council to expand on the connections it has established with youth-serving organizations, and to create a collective voice for all youth of the province.

The lack of funding for youth and youth-serving organizations is viewed as a primary concern. A few participants in the ***Youth Perspectives Tour 91*** expressed scepticism with the consultative process itself. Some feel their recommendations are heard but not acted upon, with more and more services to youth being cut. For example, one group has requested government assistance for the past six years for a youth house, operated by young people, and yet they have still not yet received any assistance.

The importance of youth being able to contribute to the decisions which affect their lives was a recommendation of the 1988 Provincial Tour Report just as it is in 1991. New Brunswick youth are asking for a youth voice in society - the society they will soon inherit.

Public Feedback - Youth Voice

- that the government take the suggestions of youth and youth- serving organizations seriously, in every region of the province;
- that the government as well as community organizations begin to look at the problems of youth as problems of our society rather than placing the blame squarely on young people;
- that the government form networks with youth-serving organizations and volunteer groups in an effort to work together towards solutions, rather than adding another study or organizing still another committee;
- that counsellors be hired in each municipality who would assist youth in forming *"for youth by youth"* initiatives;
- that there be more youth leadership and public speaking workshops for youth around the province;
- that YCNB bring about a greater awareness to the public of the need for programs for youth;
- that youth rally together to bring youth groups and student councils together in one group;
- that the government ensure the re-instatement of a Department of Youth or appoint a Minister to be responsible for youth. The Minister's role and mandate must be defined with regards to young people;
- that la Fédération des Jeunes Francophones du Nouveau-Brunswick (FJFNB) be given a seat on the Interdepartmental Committee on Youth Services;
- that the YCNB serve as a strong voice on the Interdepartmental Committee on Youth Services in order to be heard on youth issues and governmental policy;

Public Feedback - Youth Voice (cont'd)

- that the YCNB continue to push for assistance in the formation of regional offices and municipal youth advisory councils across the province in order to provide better representation of youth concerns;
- that YCNB support and push for the backing of future debates between youth from across the province on socio-political issues;
- that more emphasis be placed on the achievements and successes of youth.

3.1.2 Language and Culture

There was some concern expressed by francophone youth over the official languages platform of the *Confederation of Regions (C.O.R)* party. They stressed the need to entrench Bill 88 in the Constitution to protect their cultural and linguistic heritage. The immergence of the *C.O.R.* party is felt to be a threat to youth in the francophone community.

C.O.R. youth representatives expressed the opinion that teaching anglophones the French language will not protect the francophone language and culture. A *C.O.R.* youth member stated that unilingual anglophones are treated as second class citizens within the schooling system, and that upon graduation, a unilingual student will suffer in the competitive job market, particularly with respect to provincial government jobs.

There were many calls from both francophone and anglophone youth to develop programs and projects that foster greater understanding and respect between young New Brunswickers of different cultural heritages. Suggestions to increase exchange programs and develop youth forums were repeatedly mentioned.

Public Feedback- Language and Culture

- that *Bill 88* which respects the linguistic duality of New Brunswick people be entrenched in the Canadian Constitution;

Public Feedback- Language and Culture (cont'd)

- that the provincial government encourage a youth cultural exchange program within the province as well as across Canada;
- that more dialogue between francophone and anglophone youth be encouraged to create more understanding and tolerance;
- that more job opportunities be made available for non-French speaking New Brunswickers so as to raise their level of employment to equal those of bilingual citizens;
- that the system of second language education be examined so that French Immersion students achieve bilingualism;
- that funding for special interest groups and cultural matters be cut to aid the government in running in a more cost efficient way.

3.1.3 Multicultural Youth

The Multicultural Youth of New Brunswick (MYNB) feel education is the focus for *"enhancing and promoting"* multiculturalism. It is their belief that all young people should have the opportunity to learn about other languages and cultures, not just French or English.

MYNB also feels that more emphasis should be placed on informing students of matters pertaining to human rights. They feel that the school curriculum should educate students about the laws and regulations at work, at school, as well as in other institutions.

Public Feedback - Multicultural Youth

- that the school system should play a more important role in educating the youth about multicultural and human rights issues;
- that the curriculum should educate students about their rights in and out of school.

3.1.4 Aboriginal Youth

The Aboriginal youth of New Brunswick feel that the most important issues facing their generation today are: alcohol and drug abuse, education, racism, teen pregnancy, aids, suicide and peer pressure, and self-government.

Many of the reasons Aboriginal youth cited as to why they felt alcohol and drugs are a big problem were the same as those mentioned by youth in general during the ***Youth Perspective Tour 91*** (see section 3.3.1). However, aboriginal youth also feel that family history is also a contributing factor. As one youth stated:

"They learn from the people they trust."

Much concern was voiced by the Aboriginal youth pertaining to the public school system in New Brunswick. Since most Aboriginal students living on-reserve attend the federal school in their community to complete primary grades up until approximately grade seven, many youth stated that they felt unprepared to make the transition from the reserve based school to the provincial schools to complete their junior and senior high school education.

Also, Aboriginal youth want to learn their Aboriginal language within the public school system. They said that accredited Maliseet and Micmac language courses should be offered to them, just as they are required to take English and French language courses.

Aboriginal youth feel that the current history curriculum in the New Brunswick school system regarding Aboriginal people is inaccurate, outdated, and disrespectful to Aboriginal people. They feel it should be reviewed to accurately reflect First Nations people's history, cultural development, heritage and contributions to this country, thereby increasing pride amongst Aboriginal youth.

Aboriginal youth want a voice within schools. Therefore the youth feel that Aboriginal Student Councils across the province should be created so that Aboriginal youth have the opportunity to meet and voice their unique concerns as a unified group. This would also create a support system for Aboriginal youth.

Another concern was voiced, by the Aboriginal youth, pertaining to teen pregnancy and AIDS. They expressed strong support of the creation of more human sexuality courses within the provincial education system.

There was much concern about the lack of recreational activities and facilities for Aboriginal youth, especially in their communities. They feel that additional activities and facilities would decrease boredom and the use of alcohol and drugs.

They Aboriginal youth feel that there is a lack of education concerning environmental issues. Therefore, they would like to see increased awareness of recycling and other environmentally friendly habits that can be beneficial to the environment.

Politically, Aboriginal youth are aware of the possibility of self-government for Aboriginal people guaranteed in the Constitution. It is generally felt that if Aboriginal people managed their own affairs, determined their own needs and made decisions regarding their needs and concerns, that this would be a positive step for the Aboriginal people, a step towards self-determination.

Public Feedback - Aboriginal Youth

- that youth should talk about alcohol and drugs more often in group settings;
- that there should be more alcohol and drug free recreational activities for youth, at the community level;
- that the history curriculum regarding Aboriginal people currently being taught in the New Brunswick school system be reviewed and changed;
- that Aboriginal youth be better prepared to go from the Federal School to the Public School system of New Brunswick by offering courses within the Federal schools to discuss the changes the Aboriginal youth might encounter during the transferring of scholastic systems;
- that accredited Micmac and/or Maliseet language course be offered in provincial schools;
- that Aboriginal Student Councils be created in all schools in the province;
- that human sexuality courses be increased so as to address teen pregnancy and AIDS;
- that there should be recreational activities and facilities where teens can gather, run mainly by youth;

Public Feedback - Aboriginal Youth (Cont'd)

- that Aboriginal youth and communities receive additional information regarding recycling and other environmentally friendly habits;
- that self-government is an important issue for all Aboriginal people today.

3.1.5 Social Justice

During the ***Youth Perspective Tour 91*** the question of social justice was voiced by a group of young people. They expressed concern that the punishments for offenses such as breaking and entering or shooting a moose without a license, are often more severe than punishments received for crimes against people, such as rape or abuse of women and children. It was stated that a review of these laws is in order to address this imbalance.

Public Feedback - Social Justice

- that the punishments for crimes be reviewed in light of the perceived imbalances in the justice system.

3.2 Education and Training

EDUCATION - PUBLIC SCHOOLS

3.2.1 Student Consultation

There are many concerns in the area of education, but as in the 1988 Tour findings, the need for students to be consulted on education policy and teacher evaluation remains at the top of the list. Students find that in the school system their input is rarely sought after and many times ignored. Many students feel that they have viable opinions to express on the quality of their education, and therefore ask that the school staff and administration assist in assuring that their voice is heard.

Youth express the need to be listened to by administrators on teacher related incidents, where unacceptable attitudes or qualifications on the part of the teacher have been displayed. Students are not consulted in the evaluation of teachers or curriculum changes. They would like to see a system implemented which includes their input.

A call for the expansion of the New Brunswick Student Council within anglophone schools was heard. It is felt that there is a need to communicate and foster co-operation between students and administrators.

Public Feedback - Student Consultation

- that more consultation occur with youth in areas that are directly relate to their education so that students truly become partners in education;
- that students be given the opportunity to input into the teacher evaluation process;
- that the New Brunswick Student Council be expanded to include Junior High, High School and special interest groups.

3.2.2 Counselling Services

Counselling services is a topic of great importance to the youth and youth-serving organizations consulted. Students feel that guidance counsellors are not easily accessible. They feel that the counsellors are overloaded with both career and personal counselling. All across the province,

youth voice concern that more personal and career counselling by trained and specialized professionals is needed to meet the increasing demands of a complex society.

Youth express the desire for more extensive counselling services which would encompass such areas as personal and family relationships, alcohol and drug problems, crisis counselling and career counselling.

Peer counselling was emphasized during both the 1988 and 1991 Tours. The opinion that youth find it easier to talk to other youth than to adults was greatly supported. Peer counselling proves to be effective in other provinces and although schools such as the Dalhousie Regional High have made initiatives which offer students training in peer counselling, a general policy or program has yet to be developed by the Department of Education on this issue.

Public Feedback - Counselling

- that more personal and career counselling be available in the school system;
- that more trained and specialized professionals such as psychologists and social workers be available within the schools;
- that more peer counselling be encouraged in the high schools.

3.2.3 Curriculum

Life Skills Training: Youth expressed the need for more training to be provided through the education system in order to prepare for independent living. Repeated calls for a life skills program came from every region of the province. It is felt that a life skills course would help students with low self esteem. Some life skills topics suggested were: transition from school to work, job-seeking skills, job-survival skills, alcohol and drug abuse, consumer and financial management skills, and programs and services available to youth.

Second Language Training: Youth feel that French language training should be reviewed and that teacher evaluations should take place. Many French Immersion students express frustration at being taught by teachers who are not adequately experienced in the language themselves. They feel too much focus is placed on the textbook curriculum and not enough on verbal communication skills. The Young New Democrats stressed that the commitment to the principle of bilingualism through second language training should be continued.

Human Sexuality: There is concern that sex education is taught only during one particular school year. It is felt that a gradual knowledge of the subject matter at a continually progressive rate throughout the educational process would provide for a better understanding of sexual relations as the student matures. Teachers should also be provided with the training to teach this subject so as not to cause embarrassment to either student or teacher. It was also mentioned that more emphasis is being placed on sex education for female students than male students.

Students feel that a wider variety of subject matter, including human sexuality, contraception and S.T.D's, is needed. Some believe the sex education offered at the junior high school should be continued on into high school through the implementation of a mandatory sex education class at the secondary level. Some youth also suggested that part of the curriculum content should include discussions that present abstinence as a valid choice.

Human Values: There was some concern expressed by the ***Youth Perspectives*** participants that the education system does not teach human values as part of the curriculum. Also the multicultural youth have requested that the school system should play an important role in educating youth on human rights and citizenship.

Public Feedback - Curriculum

- that there is an immediate need for a life skills course at the high school level;
- that the French language training system be reviewed and teacher evaluation take place;
- that the *Youth Council* as well as other youth organizations realize the importance of their continual support for the principle of bilingualism within the school system;
- that there is a need for more human sexuality education, and a broader focus of materials discussed;
- that a more gradual approach be taken towards human sexuality education, by teaching the subject matter throughout the educational system instead of only in grade nine;

Public Feedback - Curriculum (Cont'd)

- that mathematics and science become a priority in schools to prepare youth for future job markets;
- that the school system play a more important role in educating the youth about multicultural and human rights issues;
- that a course be offered to inform students of their rights in and out of school;
- that the education system teach human values as part of the curriculum.

3.2.4 Learning Disabilities

The need for increased sensitization of the public concerning the high number of students with learning disabilities (1 in 10) and the need for early diagnosis by educators was a topic of discussion which, although not commonly voiced, held its ground for importance. The issue was raised that when students with learning disabilities are not diagnosed early enough and provided with the necessary resources, they are often left to fall through the cracks of the education system.

Public Feedback - Learning Disabilities

- that the public be sensitized about the high number of students with learning disabilities (1 in 10 in the province);
- that support services and resources be made available to students with learning disabilities and their families.

3.2.5 Information and Resources Network

The youth consulted during the ***Youth Perspective Tour 91*** generally did not seem informed about the programs and services currently available to them through the provincial government. The lack of awareness of programs and services for youth suggest the need to actively promote these services within the youth population. Youth requested that student employment centres be set up in the high schools. It was suggested that information should be made available on the job market trends and opportunities.

Public Feedback - Information and Resources Network

- that additional promotion be initiated to inform students of the program and services available to them;
- that funding be made available for family awareness campaigns dealing with the importance of education and parental support for learning;
- that current information on job market trends and opportunities be made available to students;
- that a student employment service be organized at the high school level;

3.2.6 Teen Parents

The topic of teen mothers was raised numerous times throughout ***Tour 91***. Youth and youth-serving groups expressed concern for the future welfare of the mother and child if the young mother is not given the opportunity to continue her education. It was commonly agreed that, if needed, adequate funding should be available to ensure the health of both mother and child while she pursues her studies. This measure would not only ensure that a young mother could continue to care for and raise her child, but it would increase the potential for her future entry into the job market. Some concern was expressed over the current school policy regarding attendance which is not flexible enough for a teen mother should her child become sick. Counselling for teen fathers was also mentioned.

Public Feedback - Teen Parents

- that funding and facilities be made available for teen mothers to enable them to continue their education;
- that there be more flexibility for teen mothers who attend school;
- that there be counselling services for both teen mothers and fathers including courses in parenting.

3.2.7 Nutrition

The topic of nutrition in the schools received attention from students who believe that healthy food should not be *"forced down the throats"* of youth. They feel they should be given menu choices which include healthy food. One student stated that there are no apples available to purchase in the cafeteria. The students would like to be consulted on nutritional matters which affect them daily in schools. Concern was also expressed that with the implementation of the School Food Policy and the removal of vending machines from schools, that Student Councils would lose income that funds some of their school events. There is also strong concern about youth not receiving a proper breakfast because of lack of family income. Therefore a government breakfast program was strongly recommended.

Public Feedback - Nutrition

- that good nutrition be encouraged, not forced on students;
- that a variety of foods be offered in the school cafeterias;
- that students be consulted prior to the implementation of the School Food Policy in the schools;
- that school meal programs be made available to students whose families live below the poverty line.

3.2.8 Amalgamation

The amalgamation of the school districts worries many youth, and many members of youth-serving organizations. The general feeling is that with the elimination of administration and resource services from the smaller areas, decisions on matters concerning them would ultimately be made in larger centres.

3.2.9 Condom Dispensers

The issue of the availability of condoms in high school washroom facilities is again a *"hot"* topic. There is widespread opinion on the issue. The majority of youth consulted supported the installation of condom dispensers. Youth see the availability of condoms as being essential given the prevalence of STD's and teen pregnancies. Some even felt that condoms should be available at no charge. Other students did, however, question whether the installation of condom machines in the schools would promote sexual activity over abstinence, given that the school had consented to their installation. (See also 3.3.4)

3.2.10 Drop Outs

There was a great deal of discussion in the high schools as well as among the Community College and Learning Centre clients as to why the New Brunswick education system is failing to meet the needs of the large number of youth who drop out of school.

The focus placed on high academic performance combined with peer pressure were mentioned to be causes of education *"burnout"*. In addition, the lack of counselling for personal problems was repeatedly mentioned. Youth feel that counsellors are tied up almost all of the school year with career counselling and have very little time for any type of guidance to deal with personal matters. Several homeless youth stated that when they informed teachers, administrators or counsellors of the problems they encountered in trying to keep up with the curriculum and attending classes regularly, they were ignored and ended up dropping out of school. They feel that educational staff are often too insensitive to the problems of homeless youth trying to cope in the regular education system.

There is also a feeling that high school is failing to adequately prepare students for the work force. The pressure to take university entrance courses and the lack of alternative work-oriented programs for those not interested in pursuing an academic career are seen as major contributors to the drop out rate. Such pressure on students often contributes to a loss of initiative and self-esteem.

The point that some drop outs have very low literacy skills was mentioned. It was suggested that informative material to reach this segment of the population, such as brochures and

pamphlets, be reviewed, bearing in mind the reading skills of its intended audience. One suggestion heard was that there should be more radio and television advertising to reach this group of young people.

Public Feedback - Drop Outs

- that more awareness is necessary in order to help youth who are potential drop outs;
- that more work-oriented courses be implemented instead of concentrating on university preparation;
- that students need counselling to help deal with family problems;
- that better communication between educators and students be developed;
- that smaller classes be developed to allow students to work at their own pace;
- that there be more student encouragement and reassurance from educators;
- that teachers show more interest in the student;
- that more information pertaining to human sexuality be provided;
- that special services for single mothers and independent youth be developed;
- that there is a need for access to contraceptives;
- that a life skills course be implemented;
- that information targeting youth who drop out, be available in alternative medium to written format;
- that more initiatives be put in place to increase the literacy rate.

EDUCATION - POST-SECONDARY

3.2.11 Student Aid

Student Aid Programs was an area of great attention. The general feeling is that a total re-evaluation of the program must be undertaken. The areas of concern are the cost of attending post-secondary institutions in comparison to money received by actual loans, and the high differential fees charged to international students. The Program's policy of looking into parents financial records before determining whether to approve a loan is strongly questioned. The *Student Aid* office is a general problem to many students in the province because they have difficulty getting through to the office by phone.

Public Feedback - Student Aid

- that the *Student Aid* program undergo total re-evaluation;
- that *Student Aid* be increased to reflect actual cost of pursuing a post-secondary education;
- that more *Student Aid* be allotted for part-time and mature students;
- that the 3% tax on student loans be removed;
- that high differential fees charged to international students for post secondary education be reviewed;
- that U.I. benefits be continued for youth who want to attend university or other post-secondary studies while their claim is open - youth should not be penalized for wanting to improve their level of education;
- that extra phone lines be installed at student loan offices to ensure sufficient service is offered to all applicants around the province;
- that a toll-free line to the *Student Aid* office be provided;
- that child care facilities be available at post-secondary institutions;
- that child care be financially accessible and available to all students.

Miscellaneous

- that the roles of government and the private sector in higher education be redefined in accordance with the *"Strategy for Change"* proposed by the Canadian Federation of Students;

- that money provided to private corporations by the federal government for research projects be directed instead to universities;

- that further discussion be undertaken with students regarding the proposed by-law changes in Fredericton; (by-law proposes to change definition of family from five unrelated persons to three).

TRAINING

3.2.12 Youth Strategy Program

Youth Perspectives Tour 91 provided an excellent opportunity for the YCNB to visit and consult with Youth Strategy counsellors and participants. A list of discussion topics are found in Appendix D.

Background: According to recent *Statistics Canada* figures, the unemployment rate for youth in New Brunswick is much higher than the general population (almost 19% compared to 13%). This has remained consistent for several years. Since the creation of the *Canada - New Brunswick Youth Strategy* a number of initiatives have been put in place to begin addressing the employment needs of young people throughout the province.

General Comments: Clients enroled in various courses offered through the *Youth Strategy* program are generally positive about the help they receive from the *Access Centre* counsellors. Most stated that because of the services provided by the Centres they were given a chance to expand on their education and job skills training. They said this was a chance they would not have had if not for *Youth Strategy*. They feel that the service is a necessary one for the youth of the province.

The fact that youth who attend the *Access Centre* are dealing with the same counsellor every visit was viewed as a positive feature of the *Access Centres*. This is preferred over the *Canada Employment Centre*, where the youth may have a different counsellor for every visit.

The clients feel that upgrading through the *Access* program is more beneficial than studying in the education system. The reasons for this seem to be that the students are able to work in self-paced programs and receive greater personal attention through smaller class size.

Concerns: Some concerns were voiced about the *Youth Strategy* program. The need for more resources to be given to *Youth Strategy* was the most often mentioned issue. Specifically, the need for more counsellors, courses, and classroom seats to be made available was stressed in every region.

Long waiting lists to be admitted into the *Youth Strategy* program is also seen as a significant problem in every region. The common waiting period for clients to begin their job skills training was anywhere from six months to two years following their first meeting with *Access* counsellors. One youth said that he waited so long to hear back from the centre, he forgot he had called. Some suggested this could be avoided by holding classes during the summer months.

In addition to placement problems, participants feel that more resources are needed for those who have already accessed the program. Many youth involved in the *Youth Strategy* program feel that a life skills weekly afternoon seminar would be useful. They suggested that the course include topics such as STD's, contraception, drugs and alcohol, self-esteem, and money management. In Moncton there is a three week life skills course on career planning and self - esteem that is very beneficial. The youth feel very positive about this type of training: one youth said:

"Brings you up and doesn't put you down."

Participants also suggest that more programs and services, such as child care facilities and special allowances, are needed to assist single mothers in adapting to course schedules and the stress of studying while raising a child.

Clients and counsellors at the *Access Centres* indicated the need for more cooperation between the *Access Centres* and the school system. It was felt that the *Youth Strategy* program should be more proactive, and it was suggested that youth should be given the assistance while still in school.

There is also concern that the *Access Centres* are a short term solution and that the *Youth Strategy* program only targets certain young people in the province. One criticism heard about the *Youth Strategy* program was it targets youth only after they have dropped out of school or the mainstream of society. The comment was made that youth are categorized according to certain criteria, and if they fit in one of the target groups categories, then the *Access Centre* will offer help. Concern was voiced that other youth who just need a little guidance and support are overlooked.

Public Feedback - Access Centre

- that additional funding be provided by the government for the *Youth Strategy* program to provide more counselling, courses and classroom seats for clients who are on the waiting list;
- that life skills course including such topics as STD's, contraception, money management, and self-esteem be implemented;
- that daycare facilities be provided for teen mothers who are involved in the program;
- that additional funding be made available for clients supporting families;
- that a rural bus route for youth in outlying areas be provided so that they can access programs;
- that Access Centres need to be shown in a more positive light, that is, not only for school drop outs, alcoholics, etc;
- that this type of program should be made available to older groups;
- that a better link be made between the schools and the *Youth Strategy* programs;
- that alternative forms of advertising be sought which do not require high literacy skills;
- that youth who are currently or previously involved with the Access Centre go to schools to talk to the students about dropping out, in an effort to persuade them to stay in school;
- that clients have group sessions with peers at least once a week to meet and discuss issues and concerns;
- that Access Centre workers give short seminars at the Community Colleges before people graduate to better prepare them for the job market;

Public Feedback - Access Centre (Cont'd)

- that there is a need for courses that will more realistically fit the available job market so that youth will not be forced to seek work outside the province.

3.3 Health and Lifestyle

3.3.1 Alcohol and Drugs

Substance abuse among youth in this province continues to be a significant problem. Many attribute this to boredom. Yet reasons such as peer pressure, stress from competitiveness at school, low self-esteem, and an unawareness of the long term effects of drug and alcohol use are also contributing factors in this serious social problem.

Whatever the reason, the fact remains that youth are becoming involved with alcohol and drugs at a much earlier age. Education and prevention programs must start in the elementary schools. Facilities must be made available for alcohol-free and drug-free recreational activities for teens.

The need for more prevention programs to deal with alcohol and drug abuse was mentioned time and time again. It was suggested that more emphasis be placed on educating the youth to the long term effects of abuse. It was also suggested that slogans used in current anti-drug campaigns are not effective deterrents.

The need for drug and alcohol addiction treatment centres for youth was stressed as *"overdue and imperative"*. Many stated that youth would be more likely to seek assistance at centres outside their region, as concern was expressed over the lack of privacy and anonymity in smaller communities.

The legal drinking age was also brought up, but opposite views were voiced. Some thought the age should be lowered, while others thought that it should be raised. The placements of purchasing quotas on individuals was mentioned as well.

Public Feedback - Alcohol and Drugs

- that additional education be focused on the long term effects of drugs on the individual;
- that youth centres be established in every region of the province to act as a prevention method to drug and alcohol abuse;
- that the need for the establishment of addiction treatment centres specifically for youth is *"overdue and imperative"*;
- that fines for substance abuse be increased.

3.3.2 Recreation

As mentioned in the 1988 Provincial Tour Report, recreation is a high priority for New Brunswick youth. The problem was overwhelmingly described in the same terms from region to region as *"there is nothing to do and no where to go"*. This comment, (as in 1988), was followed by *"you drink and do drugs because there is nothing better to do"*.

The youth express the need for treatment and counselling services for drug and alcohol abuse, but looked to the prevention of the problem first, suggesting that boredom itself often led to the problem. The concept of a youth house or centre was emphasized as a necessary service by many of the youth and youth-serving organizations consulted.

Youth under 19 feel they have little to do outside of school activities, which are largely focused around varsity sports. Some alternative activities provided by a youth centre would include arts, crafts, music, movies, dances and just a place to meet. This request for a youth centre was emphasized strongly in every region visited. One gentleman from the Grand Falls area was noted as saying that:

> *"Youth must be motivated to participate in activities. In order to get youth motivated to listen and to take responsibility by getting involved on issues that concern them, the ideas and the messages must come from youth themselves, not from adults."*

The need for youth involvement in the running of the centres, that is, run by youth for youth, was noted time and time again.

Youth groups discussed the high costs of renting community facilities for recreational activities. The need to have youth join productive groups should be enough reason to have facilities available. This concern coincides with the problem that recreational activities are often too costly for all youth to attend.

Public Feedback - Recreation

- that there is a need for youth centres in all regions where youth can meet in an alcohol and drug free environment. This will enable youth to help themselves, as such places would foster friendship exchange, sharing and leadership skills;
- that the proposal of the Carleton County Rec Centre be re-examined. One local youth called it *"too big and too costly"*;

Public Feedback - Recreation (Cont'd)

- that community and school facilities be made available to students and youth groups for recreational activities free of charge or at reasonable rates;
- that youth leadership conference initiative should receive continued government support;
- that municipalities hire youth coordinators to help organize youth activities and events on a continuous basis.

3.3.3 Environment

Environmental issues were unfortunately over-shadowed by the economic problems caused by the present recession. The need for employment, particularly in the rural areas, seemed to overpower the environmental issues.

Problems caused by the lack of recycling programs funded by the provincial government were all discussed. The inability of the recycling plants to keep up with the demand created by a more environmentally friendly society was brought up.

Public Feedback - Environment

- that more funding is needed to expand the blue box campaign around the province;
- that more funding is needed to haul recycled paper from businesses and schools to the recycling plants;
- that measures need to be taken to adequately handle recycled materials as there is concern that the recycling plant is backed-up and cannot handle the influx of material;
- that school cafeteria usage of styrofoam plates and such be terminated;
- that recycling boxes be put in more convenient areas.

3.3.4 Human Sexuality

A resounding *"yes"* was heard from participants when asked whether condom vending machines should be available in school washrooms. They feel there is a necessity for access, primarily because of the lack of facilities to purchase contraceptives in rural areas and small communities. Some also voiced concern about the *"gossip"* that often results following the purchase of condoms at a drugstore in small towns. (See also 3.2.9).

Public Feedback - Human Sexuality

- that condom machines be installed in high schools, community colleges, universities, and any other higher education institution.

3.4 Employment

Much concern was voiced in the area of employment. Topics ranged from the state of the economy and the job market, to the lack of adequate programs and services to help youth find and keep fulfilling jobs. As *Youth Strategy* is an incentive to help youth make the transition from school to the labour market, the information found in the training portion of the Education and Training, section 3.2 of this report, should also be referenced when considering the employment recommendations.

3.4.1 Unemployment

A large number of youth feel they will have to leave the province to obtain a reasonable livelihood. Reasons for this include a feeling that jobs are given to those who have the right connections, and being unilingual.

The inability of youth to find jobs because of lack of experience is viewed as a large obstacle. Also dissatisfaction is expressed over present employment exposure which offers youth only short term and low paying job opportunities. This work experience does not provide the support or skills necessary for them to continue in the job market in a meaningful way.

Public Feedback - Unemployment

- that a student employment service be organized at the high school level;
- that the promotion and distribution of information on current job futures which would include trends and projections be made available to young people;
- that restrictions for job opportunities such as being on unemployment before you can receive certain jobs, be eliminated.

3.4.2 Summer Employment

The inadequate amount of money earned through summer employment in relation to the high cost of post-secondary education is viewed as a serious problem. In general, the youth appreciate the efforts of the provincial government summer employment programs and see them

as vital to the growth of the province but they would like to see even more summer employment opportunities.

Public Feedback - Summer Employment

- that summer employment wages be made more compatible to the high cost of post-secondary education and high living expenses;
- that the provincial government continue to provide summer job opportunities;
- that summer employment placements provide practical opportunities for students to work in a job related to their field of study.

3.4.3 New Attitudes

Some youth-serving agencies express the views that new attitudes in the employment area are essential to future generations. They feel that ideas, which included job sharing, a shorter work week and extended maternity leave should be looked at as valid alternatives.

Other alternatives were also discussed in the employment area. Co-op programs, based in the high schools were suggested as an excellent way for young people who are not planning to pursue a post secondary education to enter the job market. There were suggestions that more funding be given to such programs in an effort to replenish the *"working"* sector of this province.

Public Feedback - New Attitudes

- that new attitudes towards the employment field such as job sharing, a shorter work week, and extended maternity leave be examined;
- that additional co-op programs be considered for high schools.

3.5 Safety Net

3.5.1 The Basic Necessities

During the **Tour** many youth and youth-serving organizations spoke about the plight of the homeless youth. In N.B., there is an urgent need for support systems for homeless youth because of the lack of protective services for youth 16-18 years of age. Youth and organizations who work on their behalf must receive easier access to government services. The need for changes to the *Family Services Act* was expressed to be a real and pressing problem.

The government has provided very few prevention and treatment programs for youth with alcohol and drug problems, school dropouts, youth in trouble with the law, youth that are contemplating suicide, and those who lack life skills training. With recent cut-backs it is feared that even fewer of these services will be available. There is also some concern that youth who have left home are sometimes placed into the same homes as *Young Offenders*, where they are more likely to be influenced by the offenders behaviour.

One young woman spoke about homelessness:

> *"Elderly, street youth and other youth sleep in places where a dog wouldn't sleep. Society is getting worse because there is no help. I would not wish to bring a child in this world the way it is."*
>
> **Client of Dieppe Access Centre**

The health and well-being of teen mothers and their children is a great concern throughout the province. There was a general consensus among youth and concerned adults that more funding should be provided to teen mothers who lack the needed programs and support services. One young woman involved with *Youth Strategy* spoke up about being pregnant, alone, and homeless:

> *"Between fifteen and eighteen, I was in limbo. There was nothing there for me. There is nothing worse than wondering where and when you're going to eat again. No one seems to care or try to understand what it's like to be homeless, or why we have been pushed in this situation to begin with".*
>
> **Client of Moncton Access Centre**

Public Feedback - Basic Necessities

- that the government make a commitment to provide funding for the opening and operating of youth transition houses, which would include emergency shelter, counselling, life skills, etc; (could be in cooperation with Latch Key Kids);
- that the government provide funding to hire counsellors to help youth to help themselves. (i.e. to help youth to run groups such as *"La Maison des Jeunes de Saint-Antoine"*);
- that programs be provided to ensure the health and well-being of teen mothers and fathers and their children where such services are not otherwise available;
- that counselling services be provided to unwed teen fathers;
- that funding be provided for a 1-800 teen hot line number;
- that the YCNB advocate more services and programs for youth;
- that medical and dental assistance be available to low-income youth.

3.5.2 Young Offenders

The Young Offenders interviewed are from the training school at Kingsclear Reformatory. A group representative of many different communities of New Brunswick was selected. A list of the topics discussed can be found in Appendix E.

Most of the Young Offenders interviewed had at one time dropped out of school. The reasons varied from not wanting to study, to feeling there was too much discipline, and dissatisfaction with the curriculum. They also expressed dissatisfaction with the guidance counselling they had received, particularity the lack of confidentiality.

Many of the youth had sought employment at one time, but few were successful. They stated that the problems they encountered in the work force were both the responsibility of the young people and the employers: for example, the employers look down and do not trust young people; young people are sometimes lazy and do not look in the right places.

The young people interviewed see drugs and alcohol as a significant problem for youth. Boredom, peer pressure, rebellion, exposure through the media, and parental influence were the main reasons the youth gave for drug and alcohol use. The youth see a need for assistance for young people with drug and alcohol problems, such as a centre where they can go for counselling and alternative activities to drugs and alcohol.

There seems to be a problem in the legal services provided by duty counsellors. It is felt that these lawyers are trying to get the young people in and out of court quickly. The Young Offenders say that the duty counsellors almost always tell the youth to plead guilty, in order to receive a lesser sentence. Dissatisfaction was expressed over this. There was also a concern voiced that some youth are pleading guilty, even when they are innocent.

The youth stated that the main reasons young people commit crimes is out of necessity to survive, to have fun, or to purchase drugs.

The Young Offenders feel that there is a great need for a shelter for homeless youth. One youth suggested that jobs be assigned to people who wish to stay there as a way for them to "earn their keep".

The youth believe that there should be shelters available for teen mothers who have nowhere to go. They thought there should be in-school daycare facilities available for infants as well as pre-school children.

The majority of the Young Offenders say that they have more important matters to worry about other than the environment. Although one young man felt very strongly that everybody should be recycling, reducing waste, and attempting to repair the ozone layer.

The youth have all used many services and programs such as: Mental Health, Social Services, Foster Care, Probation, Family Services, Correctional Institutes. The major concern expressed was the number of different placements made in order to help the young person.

The young people interviewed do not feel that youth have a say in the decisions that affect their lives. As one Young Offender stated:

> *First the parents control the youth's life until the youth take control themselves. Then drugs take control until the youth get busted. Youth end up being controled by correctional institutions.*

Feedback - Young Offenders

- that guidance counsellors should be there to listen to and discuss problems with the students, in confidentiality;
- that human sexuality courses do not adequately inform the student;
- that a money management course be included in the curriculum
- that age restrictions regarding employment be lifted;
- condom dispensers be placed in high school washrooms;
- that employers consider youth in a better light;
- that there is an urgent need for a safe place for youth to get help with alcohol and drug problems;
- that the role and procedures of duty counsellors should be better explained to a first time young offender;
- that there should be consistency in the assigning of duty counsellors, ie. receiving the same one each time the service is required;
- that the treatment of Young Offenders by police officers be less physically and verbally abusive;
- that sentencing for Young Offenders be consistent;
- that there is need for a shelter for homeless youth;
- that recreation centres be established where there are none;
- that current recreation programs be reviewed;
- that there is a need for more programs and services for teen mothers;

Feedback - Young Offenders (Cont'd)

- that youth should not be juggled between different programs and services;
- that youth do not feel like they have a say in the matters that affect their lives;
- that there should be more outside activities for residents of Kingsclear.

4.0 Survey Analysis

4.1 Summary of Findings

PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

A total of 488 youth (251 female, 237 male) were surveyed from seven high schools across the province. The high schools surveyed included:

Cité des Jeunes	Edmundston
École Clément Cormier	Bouctouche
École Louis Mailloux	Caraquet
Dalhousie Regional High School	Dalhousie
Fredericton High School	Fredericton
Hartland High School	Hartland
St. Malachy's High School	Saint John

A copy of the questionnaire (General) can be found in Appendix G. The questionnaire was comprised of the following sections:

Section 1 Demographics
Section 2 General
Section 3 Employment
Section 4 Education
Section 5 Alcohol and Drugs
Section 6 Environment
Section 7 Health
Section 8 Justice
Section 9 Recreation
Section 10 Other

A total of nine questions were omitted in the presentation of results due to various reasons. These questions included:

Question 1.5

Are you
a) Native
b) Disabled
c) A member of a visible minority group

This question was omitted in the presentation of results due to the misinterpretation of the question causing inconclusive data.

Question 3.2

If you have already worked or if you are presently working; what kind of job was/is it?

a) Summer job
b) Part-time job
c) Full-time job
d) After-school job

This question was omitted in the presentation of results due to the misinterpretation of the question causing inconclusive data.

Question 3.12

Do you think that these programs helped you find further employment?

Yes or No

This question was omitted in the presentation of results due to the high level of non response.

Question 4.1

Are you currently attending school?

Yes or No

If yes, please indicate your grade level:

This question was omitted in the presentation of results due to the fact that all participants of the survey were currently attending high school. Therefore, the question did not apply.

NOTE: Part B of Question 4.1 (grade level) is represented in Graph 1.1

Question 4.2

If you are no longer attending school, what was your last grade completed?

This question was omitted in the presentation of results due to the fact that all participants of the survey were currently attending high school. Therefore, the question did not apply.

Question 4.8

If yes (for number 4.7), has your Access Centre counsellor kept in touch with you during and after your training or upgrading to ensure that everything is going well?

Yes or No

If yes, are you satisfied with the follow-up services that Youth Access Centre counsellors have offered?

Yes or No

This question was omitted in the presentation of results due to the high level of non response.

Question 4.9

If you answered NO to question 8, what could Youth Access Centre counsellors do to improve their service to you? Are you aware of the Stay-In-School program in your school?
This question was omitted in the presentation of results due to the high level of non response.

Question 4.11

Have you ever applied for a bursary of student loan?

Yes or No

This question was omitted in the presentation of results due to the high level of non response.

Question 4.12

If YES (for number 4.11), are you satisfied with the present student loan and bursary programs?

Yes or No

If NO, how could it be improved?

This question was omitted in the presentation of results due to the high level of non response.

4.2 Graphs and Tables

DEMOGRAPHICS - SECTION 1

Question:

Grade level of respondent

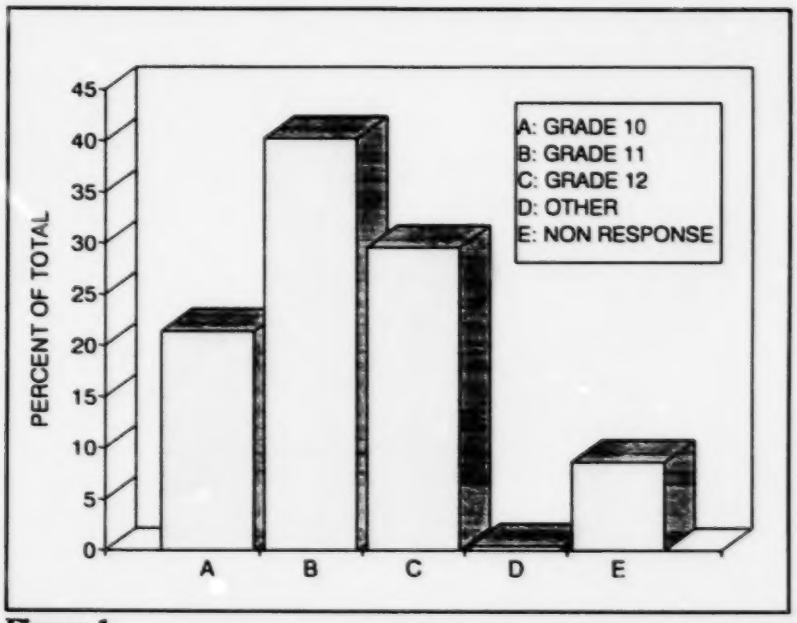

Figure 1

Question:

Age of the participant

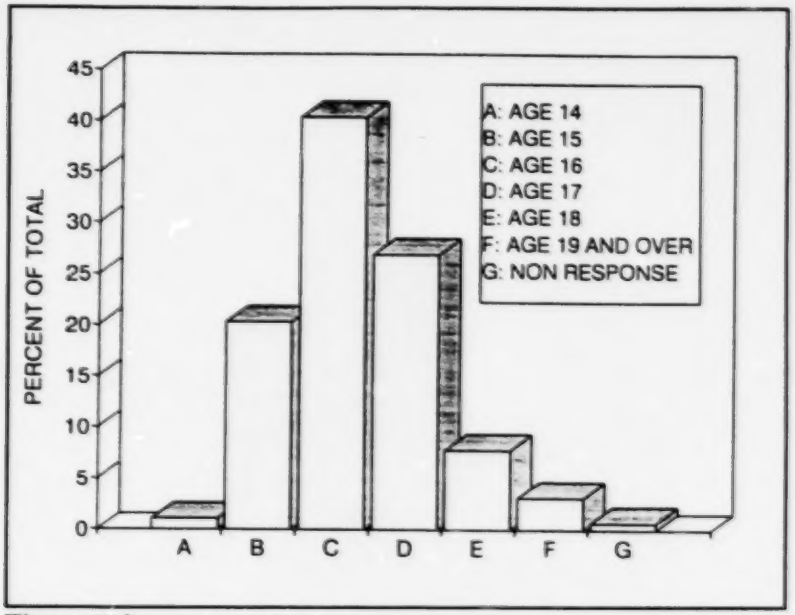

Figure 1.2

Question:

Gender

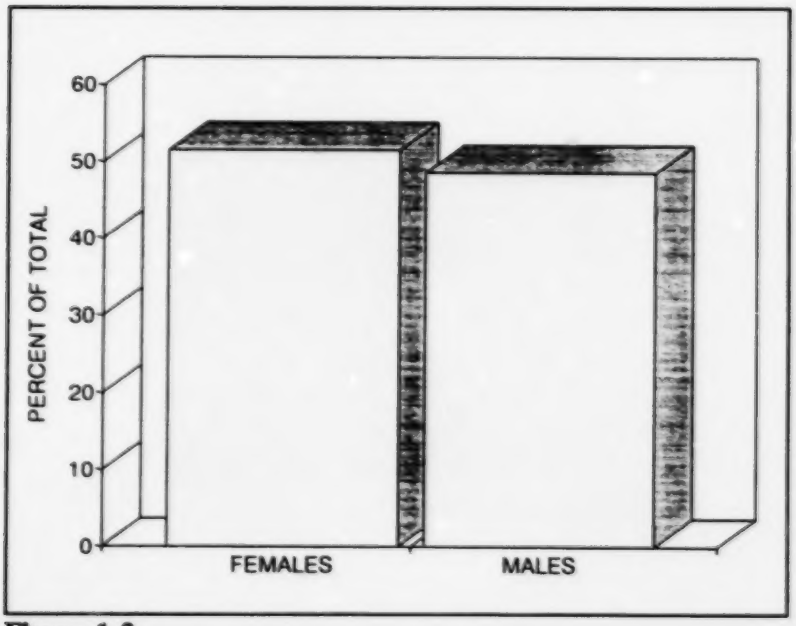

Figure 1.3

Question:

Place of residency

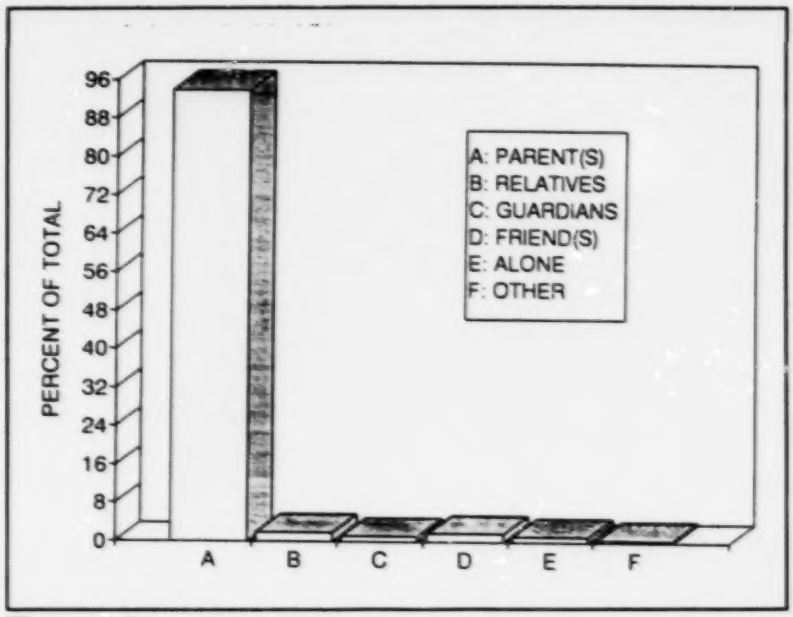

Figure 1.4

Question:

Marital status

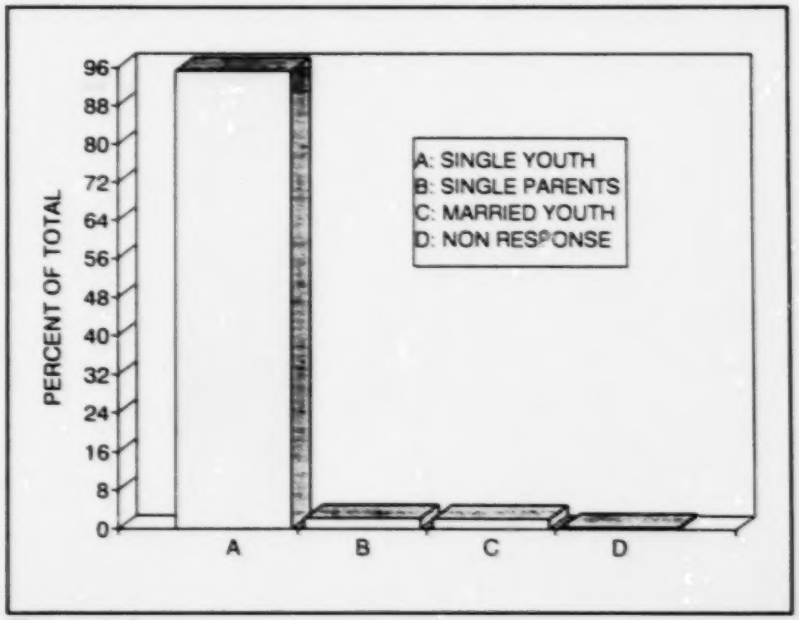

Figure 1.6

GENERAL - SECTION 2

Question:

In your opinion, what are the main issues/problems facing your generations? Please note of the 488 youth surveyed, some gave more than one answer to the question.

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Drugs	236
Sexuality/Aids and Other Sexually Transmitted Diseases	178
Alcohol	145
Environment/Pollution	125
Lack of Employment	71
War/Violence/Aggression (Sex Abuse)	64
Teenage Pregnancy/Abortion	59
Economic Recession, Poverty, Cost of Living	56
Socio-Cultural Issues, Language, Recreation	44
Stress to Succeed in School (Dropouts)	41
Discrimination (Race, Sex, Age, Rights of Youth)	33
Family Problems	32
Suicide	19
Peer Pressures	19
Homelessness	11
Other: Anorexia, Bulimia, and Other Illnesses, Boredom, Religion and Satanism	14
Non response	42

Table 2.1

Question:

Do you feel you have any say in the decisions that affect your life?

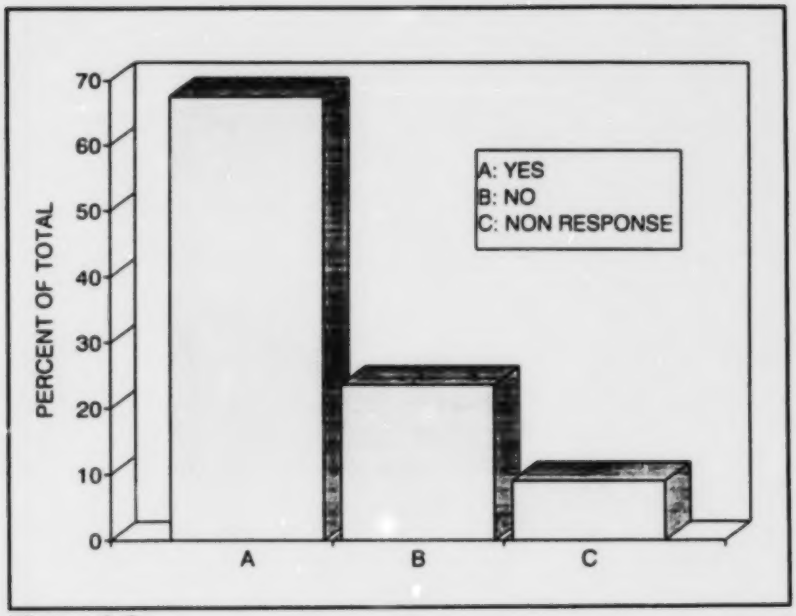

Figure 2.2

Question:

Do you feel you have a say in the decisions that affect your life? If no, please explain your answer. A total of 115 responded no. Their responses are listed below. Please note that some gave more than one answer or no response at all to this part of the question.

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Parents/Teachers/Government make the decisions	34
Adults do not take youth seriously and don't listen	27
Youth are not consulted	19
Lack of forums to voice our concerns	16
Youth cannot vote	9
Lack of services for the youth	4
Non response	25

Table 2.2

EMPLOYMENT - SECTION 3

Question:

Have you ever looked for full-time employment (summer or other)?

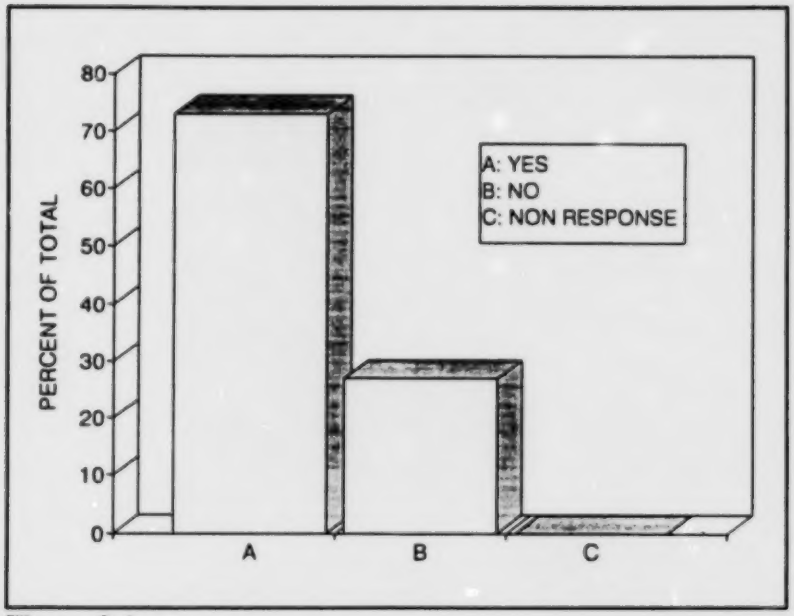

Figure 3.1

Question:

If yes, were you successful in finding any?

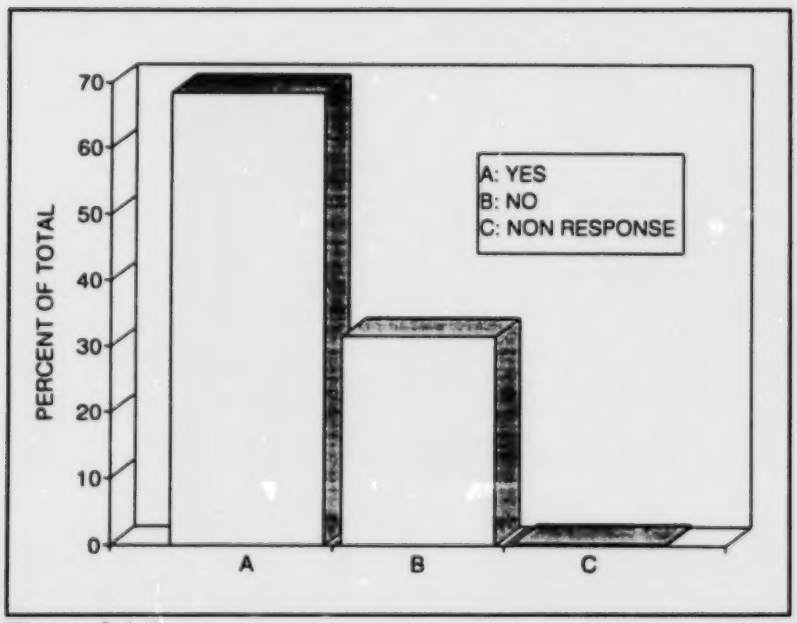

Figure 3.1.1

Question:

Do you feel that the school is preparing youth well enough for the working world?

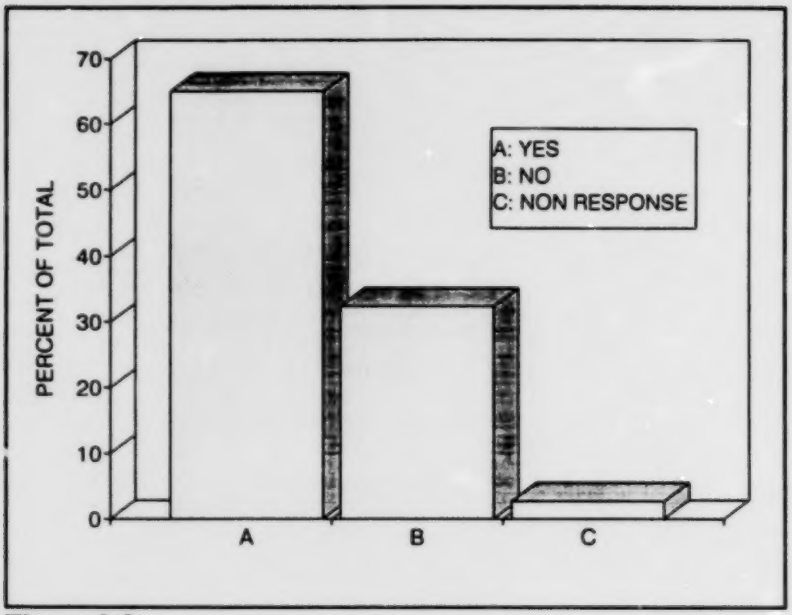

Figure 3.3

Question:

Do you feel that the school is preparing youth well enough for the working world? If NO, please give reasons. A total of 158 responded no. Their responses are listed below. Please note that some gave more than one answer or no response at all to this part of the question.

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Need more life/job skills	43
Too many courses unrelated to job market (too much emphasis on academics)	35
Need more work experience	21
Need for more practical related studies	12
Teacher evaluations needed (Lack of communication between educators and youth)	10
More individuality and responsibility should be encouraged in the classroom	6
Need more education after high school	5
Educators teaching outside their area of expertise	5

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Quality of education not competitive with other provinces/countries	4
Not prepared for existing job market	3
Too much emphasis on sports	2
School does not teach students to be responsible	1
Non response	11

Table 3.3

Question:

The unemployment rate for youth in New Brunswick is 16.5%, which is higher than the Canadian average. Why are so many youth unemployed in New Brunswick?

a) Not enough jobs

b) Not enough education

c) You have to be bilingual

d) Income assistance

e) Unemployment Insurance Benefits

f) Not enough work experience

g) Don't know the right people

h) Employers think young people aren't mature enough

i) Not enough work skills

j) Don't know how or where to look for a job

k) Non-response

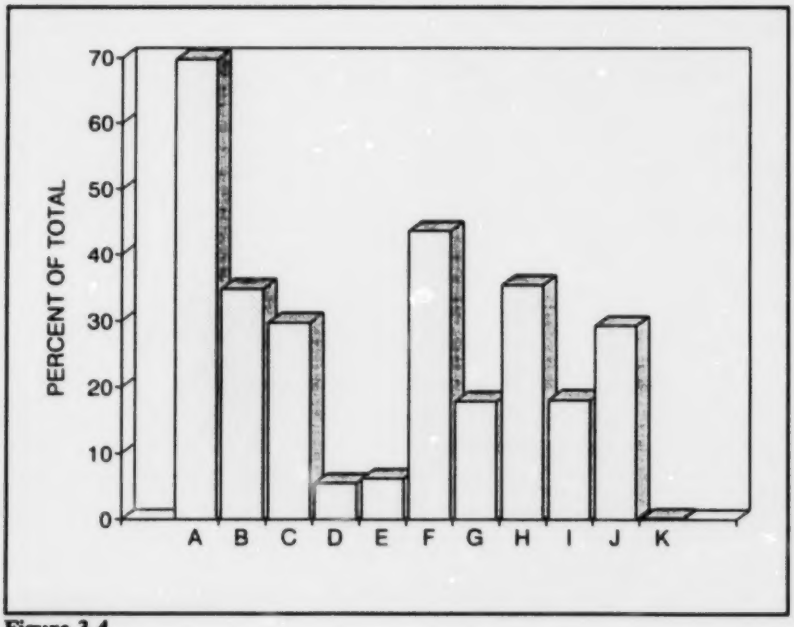

Figure 3.4

Question:

Are you aware of any government employment training programs?

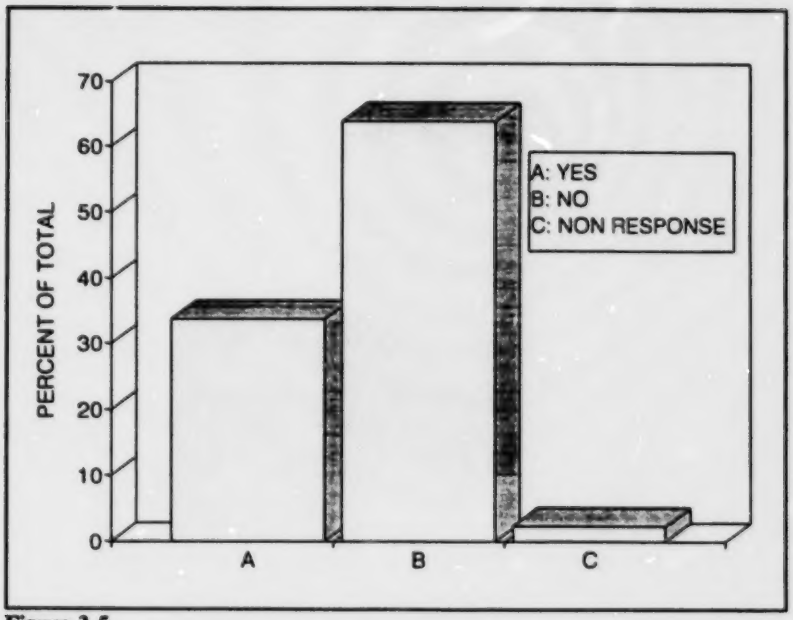

Figure 3.5

Question:

Do you feel that the following training would help you get a job?

a) Resume writing
b) Life skills
c) Presentation skills
d) Career counselling
e) Motivation and self confidence
f) Job search techniques
g) None of the above
h) Other (please specify)
i) Non-response

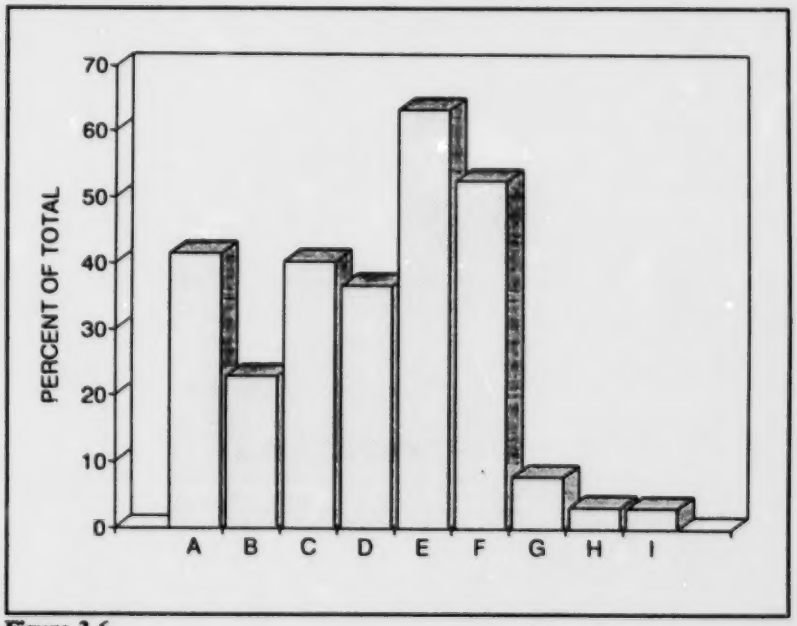

Figure 3.6

Question:

Do you believe that female youth have more difficulty in finding a job than male youth?

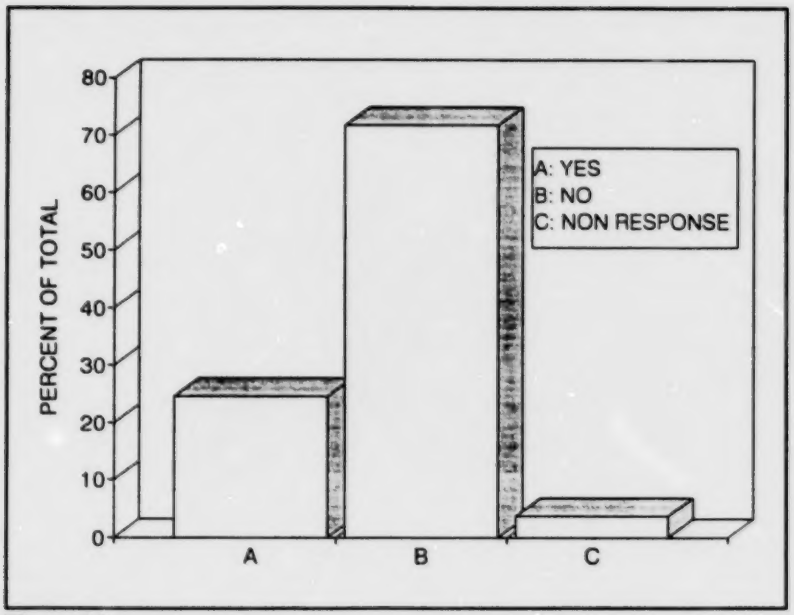

Figure 3.7

Question:

Do you believe that female youth have more difficulty in finding a job than male youth? YES or NO. Please give one reason why.

120 responded YES. Their answers are listed below. Please note that some gave more than one response to this question.

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Men are seen as more reliable and offer more physical work	39
Sexual discrimination against women	32
Women are unable to do the work	22
Women are judged by physical appearance	6
Women's place is in the kitchen/not taken seriously	3
Men have easier time to find work	3
Pay is better for males	2
Many jobs are traditionally male-oriented	2

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Employees feel women are better problem solvers	1
Women must work harder to prove themselves	1
Non response	11

Table 3.7

Question:

Do you believe that female youth have more difficulty in finding a job than male youth? YES or NO. Please give one reason why.

350 responded NO. Their answers are listed below. Please note that some gave more than one answer to the question.

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Equal opportunity	80
Women are favoured/more jobs available	42
Women are judged by physical appearance	8
Women are easier to exploit/low income	6
Women learn more quickly/seem more mature to employees	5
Jobs are usually different for males and females	5
Hard to find a job for male youth and female youth	3
Men are more mature	1
Women are not as strong as men	1
Non response	204

Table 3.7

Question:

Do you believe that youth are more likely to receive the worst jobs that other people do not want to do?

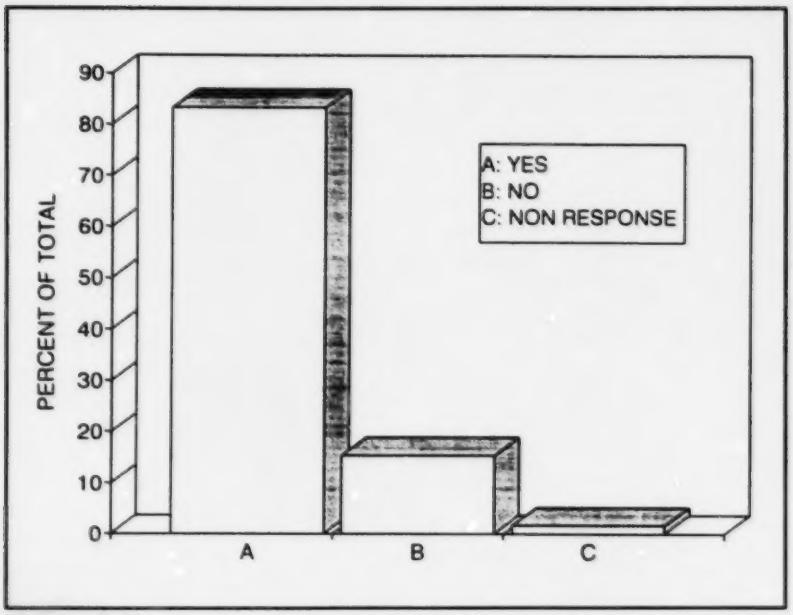

Figure 3.8

Question:

There are currently a number of government training programs which are aimed to help youth find and keep a job. Among the government services or educational institutions listed below, please circle those that you feel help youth in finding a job or getting more education or training skills:

a) Youth Access Centre

b) Department of Labour

c) Canada employment centre (manpower)

d) Department of Income Assistance (welfare)

e) Community college

f) University

g) High School

h) Non-response

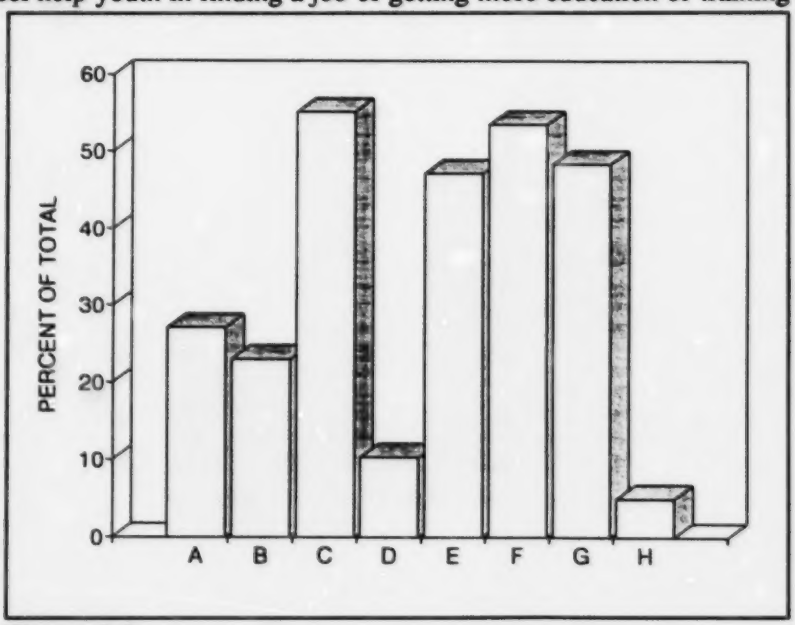

Figure 3.9

Question:

Have you already heard of the following government programs?

a) Youth Strategy (Access centres)
b) Canadian Jobs Strategy
c) Stay in School
d) Academic Upgrading
e) Student Summer Program
f) Opportunity Corps / Job Access
g) B.T.S.D.
h) Entry Program
i) F.O.C.U.S.
j) Re-Entry
k) W.O.W.
l) Non-response

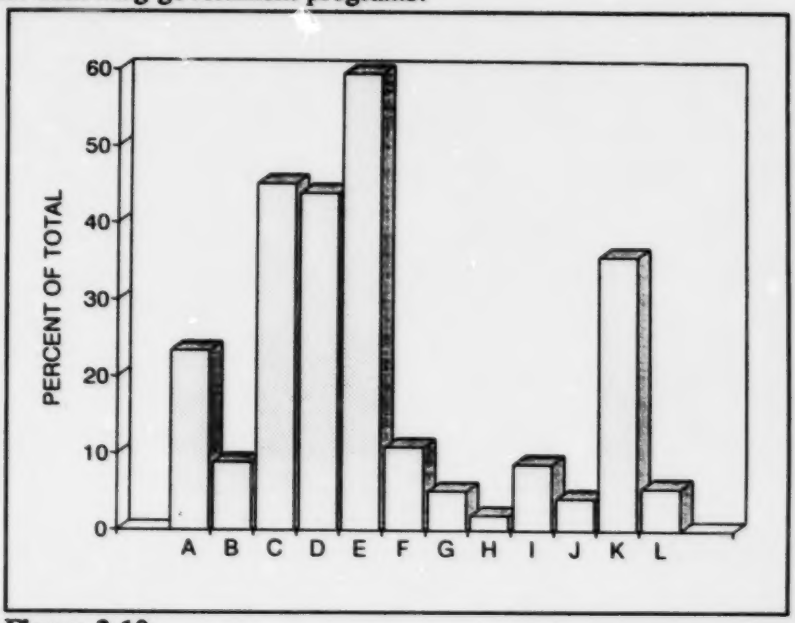

Figure 3.10

Question:

Have you used or are you currently using one of these programs?

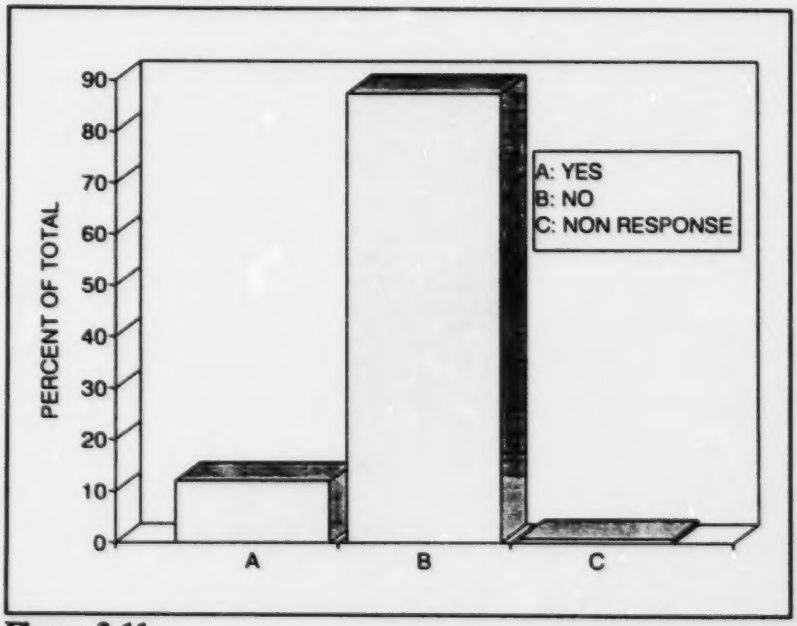

Figure 3.11

Question:

Have you used or are you currently using one of these programs? Yes or no. If Yes, which one(s)? Please note that out of the 58 respondents who answered YES, some gave more than one answer or no answer at all to this part of the question.

ANSWERS	TOTALS
W.O.W. (Work Orientation Workshops)	22
Student Summer Program	19
Stay-in-School	7
Access Centre	4
Youth Strategy	2
Canadian Job Strategy	1
Work with Government	1
Other (Co-op Program)	1
Non response	6

Table 3.11

EDUCATION - SECTION 4

Question:

Have you ever dropped out of school?

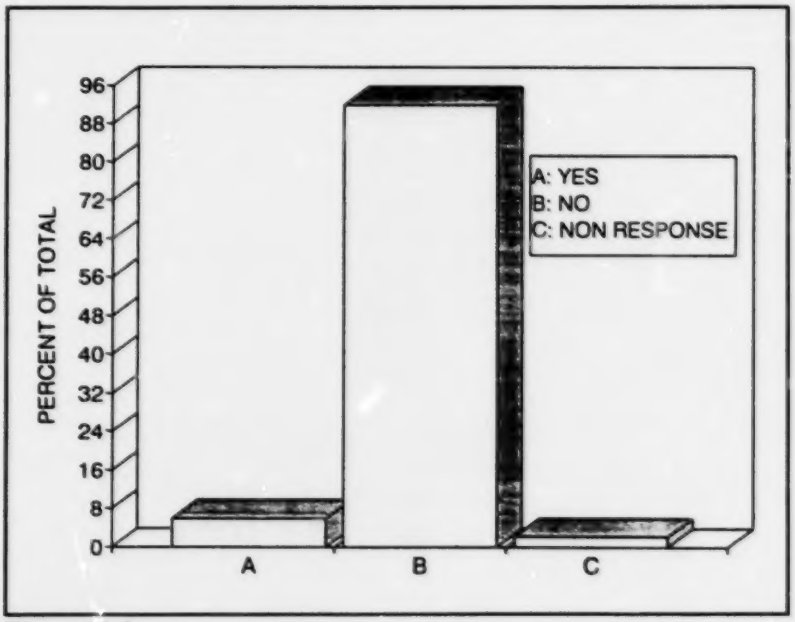

Figure 4.3

Question:

If yes, why did you leave school? Please note that not all of the 29 respondents who said that they had dropped out responded to this question.

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Personal problems	4
Fed up with school	4
Drug problem	3
Sought employment	3
Problems at school	3
Miss too much time	2
Financial problems	2
Teen pregnancy	1
Peer pressure/bad crowd	1
Thought they knew enough	1
Move mid-term	1
Non response	8

Table 4.3.2

Question:

Why did you return to school? Please note that not all of the 29 respondents who said that they had dropped out responded to this question.

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Realized importance of education	14
Forced to return	4
Reality of the working world	2
Unemployed	2

Table 4.3.3

Question:

Why do you think youth drop out of school? Please note of the 488 youth surveyed, some gave more than one answer to the question.

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Having difficulties/stress	188
Need job/money	113
Family problems	80
Low self-esteem (lack of ambition/motivation/interest)	66
Teacher/student conflicts	64
Think education is not important	60
Unaware of consequences	37
Peer pressure	28
Drug/alcohol problem	25
Too much control/rules/pressures	19
High cost of school books, etc.	11
Pregnancy/single parent	11
Learning difficulties	7
Social/cultural prejudice	5
More training on how to motivate students	4
Need more individual help	4
Emotional problems	4
Homelessness	1
Non response	45

Table 4.4

Question:

Are you aware that there is special help and assistance available for school dropouts in the form of counselling, training, work experience, and academic upgrading?

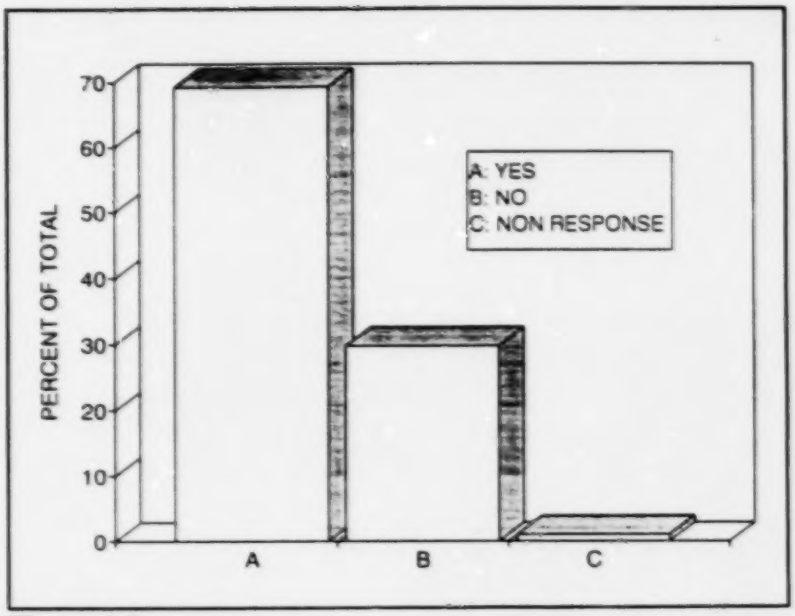

Figure 4.5

Question:

Did you receive or are you receiving assistance from Youth Access Centre counsellors?

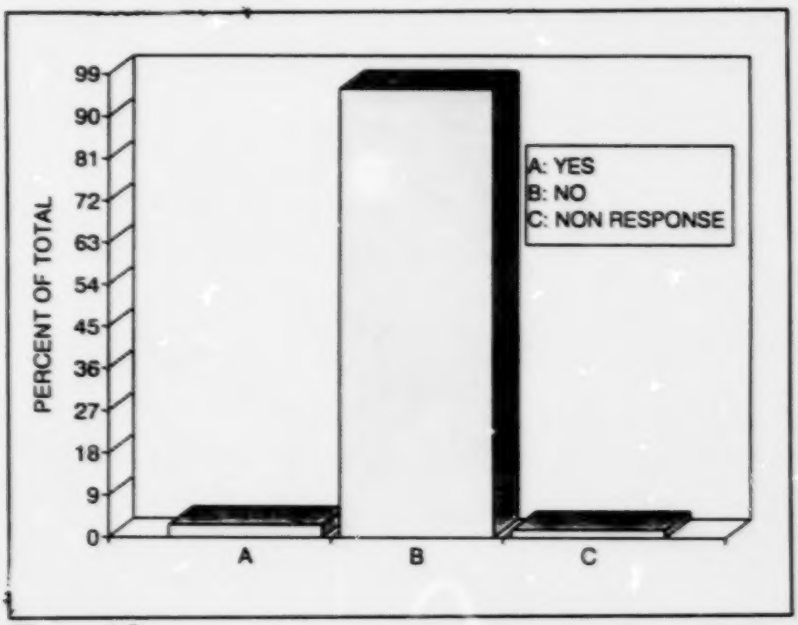

Figure 4.6

Question:

Are you currently on a Youth Strategy sponsored seat or course in Literacy or Academic Upgrading (B.T.S.D. etc)?

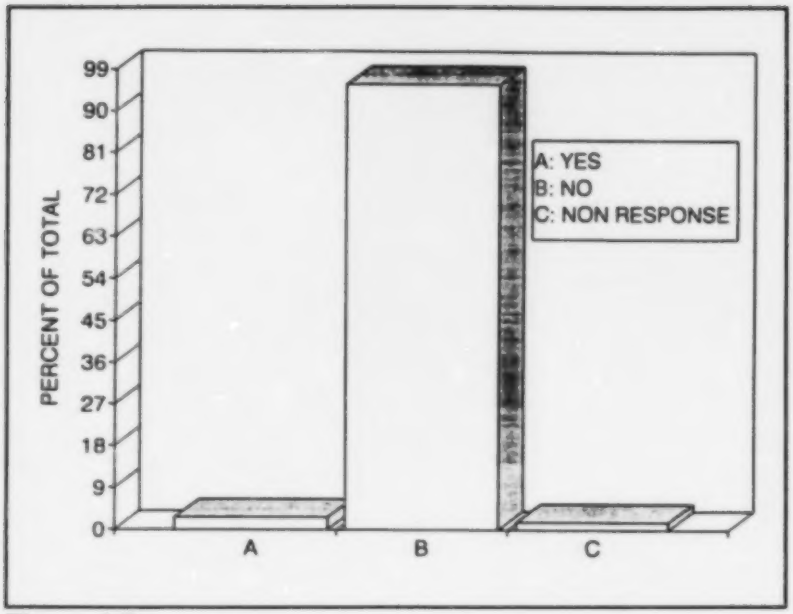

Figure 4.7

Question:

Is your school doing enough to prepare you for higher education?

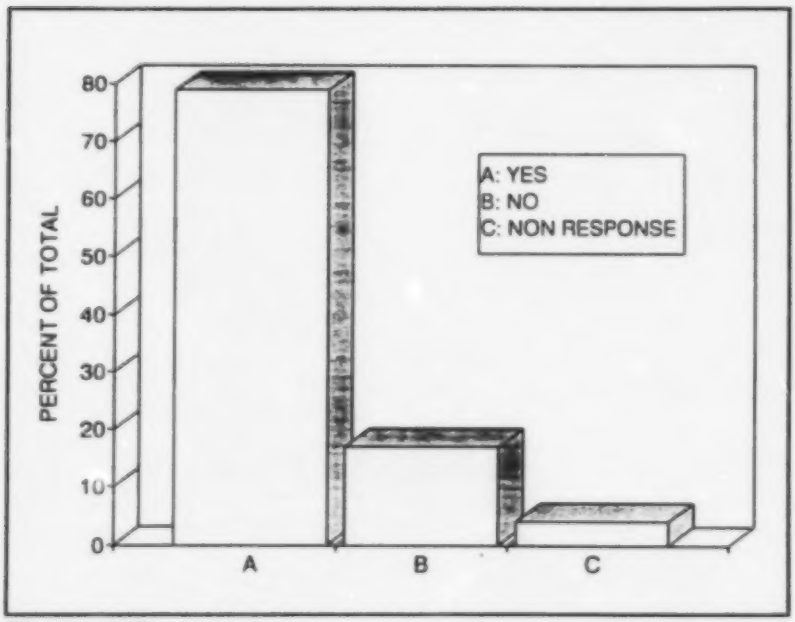

Figure 4.13

Question:

Is your school doing enough to prepare you for higher education? If NO, what else could be done by your school to better prepare you? A total of 83 responded no. Their answers are listed below. Please note that some gave more than one answer or non response to this part of the question.

ANSWERS	TOTALS
More university geared courses (fine arts, advanced math, and computers)	17
More practical study courses (life skills)	14
Teacher evaluation (teaching skills, methods, knowledge)	12
Too many unnecessary courses	4
Respect from teachers	4
More independent study techniques	3
Need more hands on help from teachers	2
On the job experience	2
Make some courses compulsory (chemistry, writing skills)	2
More constructive use of class-time	2
More time spent on career opportunities	2
A quality of education comparable to that of other provinces/countries	2
Single parents need to be assessed differently	1
Better student/teacher ratio	1
More high tech courses (less compulsory courses)	1
Better use of guidance centre	1
Science fairs	1
More fine arts courses	1
More qualified guidance counsellors	1
Upgrading of French and Math courses	1
Re-examination of Student Aid Program	1

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Teachers must have a better understanding of youth	1
More guidance on course choices	1
Non response	9

Table 4.13

Question:

What are you planning to do after your course or your high school diploma?

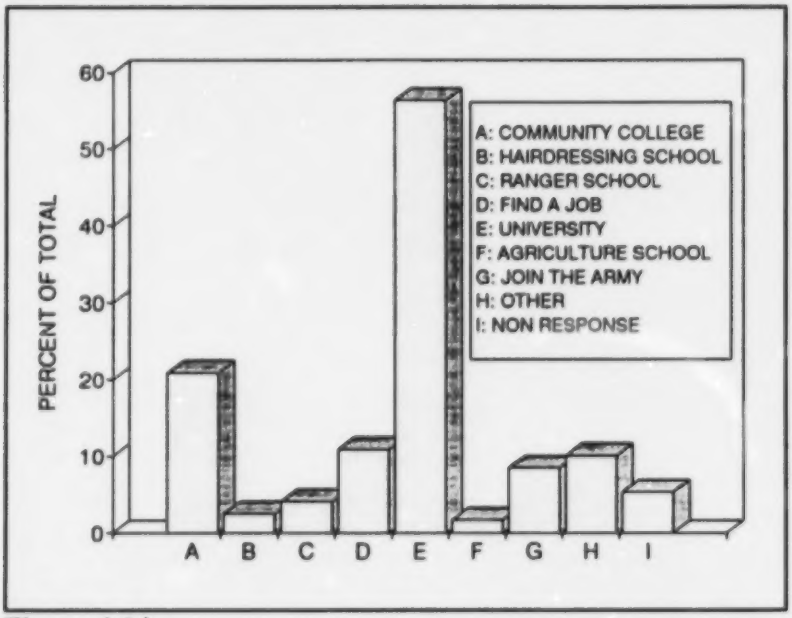

Figure 4.14

Question:

Do you think that young people receive enough sex education in the schools?

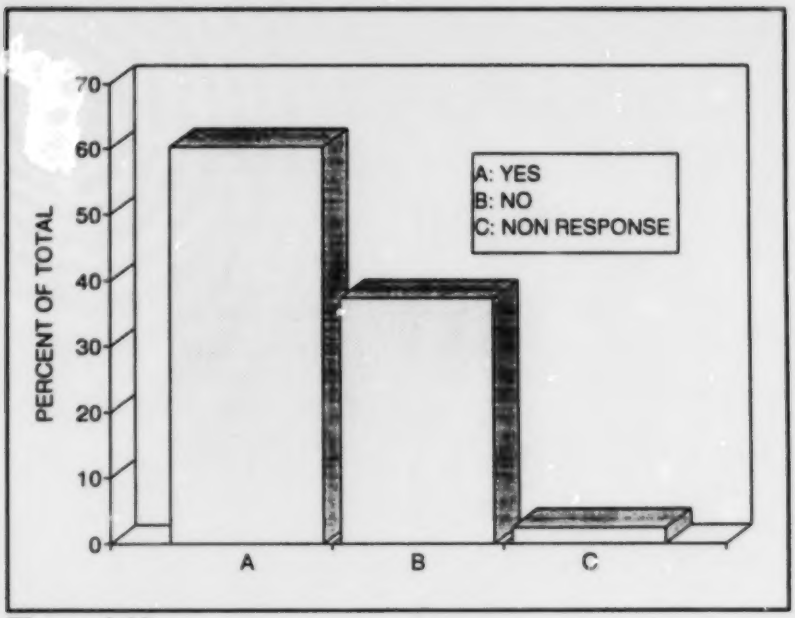

Figure 4.15

Question:

Do you think that young people receive enough sex education in the schools? If NO, what do you feel is missing? A total of 182 responded no. Their answers are listed below. Please note that some gave more than one answer or no response to this part of the question.

ANSWERS	TOTALS
More explanation/information (pregnancy, sexually transmitted diseases, Aids, etc.)	156
More open discussions	18
Need course in sex education (use of condoms, Aids, etc.)	15
Need teachers who are knowledgable and comfortable with subject matters	8
Taught as a process of cumulative information from Junior High through High School	6

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Make condom machines available	5
Mandatory course in sex education	2
Non response	21

Table 4.15

Question:

Do you think that condom vending machines should be placed in schools?

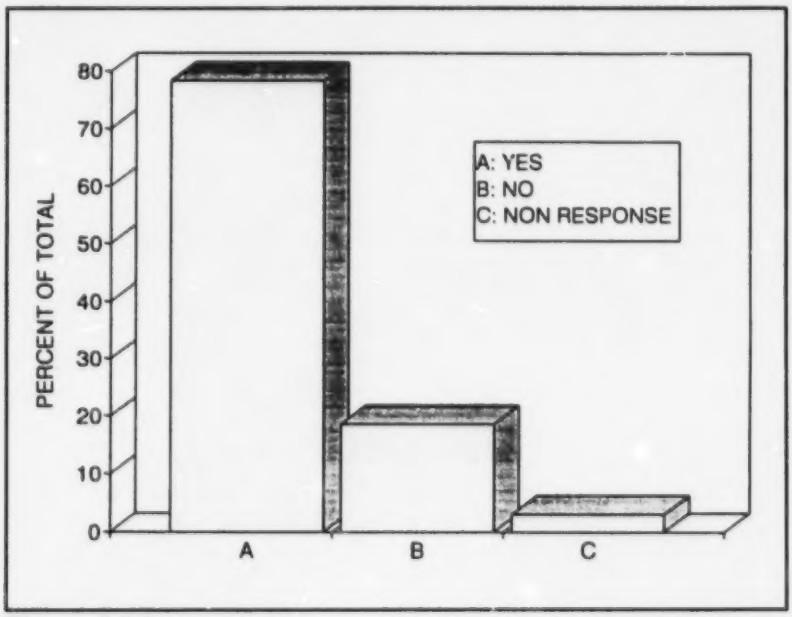

Figure 4.16

Question:

Do you feel that the education system prepares you for independent living?

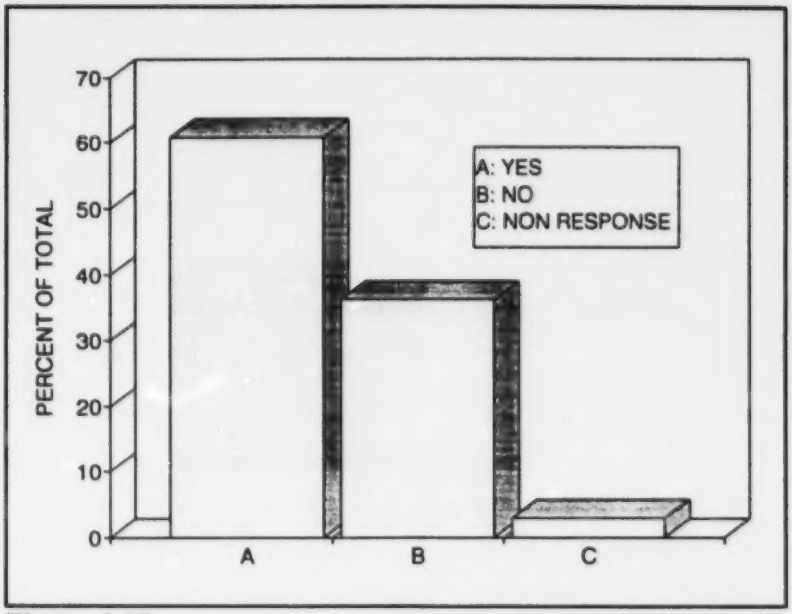

Figure 4.17

Question:

Do you feel that the education system prepared you for independent living? If NO, what is missing in our schools, colleges and universities? A total of 177 responded no. Their responses are listed below. Please note that some gave more than one answer or no response at all to this part of the question.

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Practical life skills (i.e. money/time management)	96
Given more freedom/responsibility	19
Teacher evaluation (conflicts and staff control)	3
Counselling/Study skills	2
Less prejudice in school	1
More financial assistance for students who need it	1
Non response	59

Table 4.17

Question:

Do you feel that students should have some say in teacher/instructor evaluation?

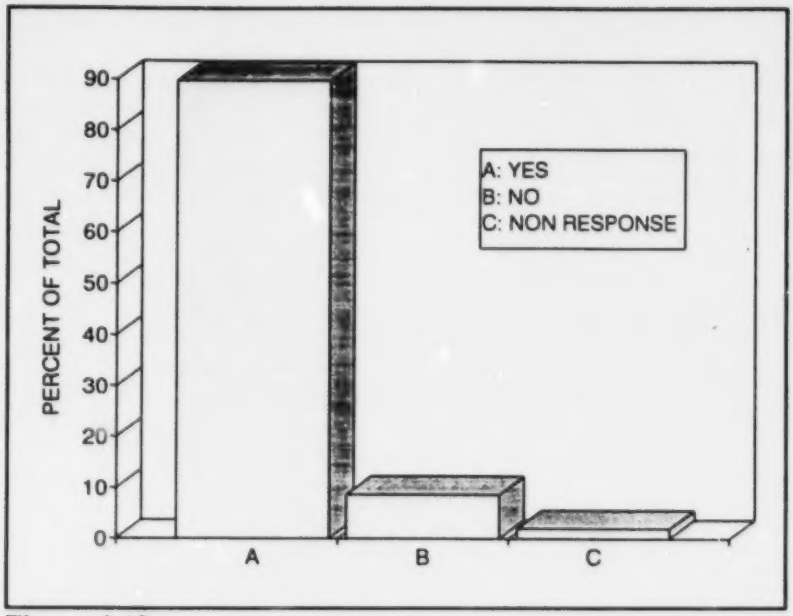

Figure 4.18

Question:

Are you satisfied with the career counselling services at school?

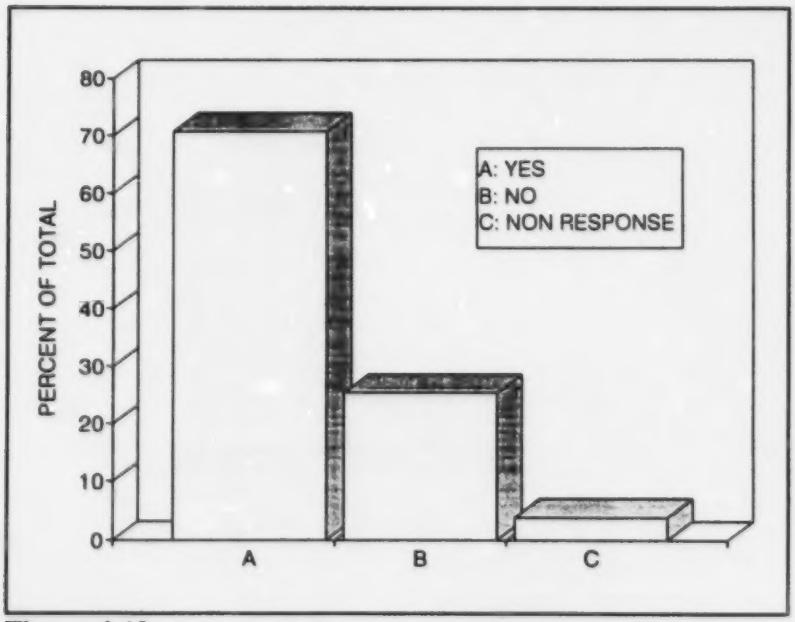

Figure 4.19

Question:

Who do you think young people would prefer to discuss their problems or important decisions about their life with?

a) Peer counsellor from their own age group
b) Guidance counsellor
c) Social worker
d) Youth Access counsellor
e) Parent(s)
f) Brother/sister
g) Religious persons (priest, nun, clergyman, etc.)
h) Friend(s)
i) Friend(s) of parents
j) Teacher(s)
k) Other (please specify)

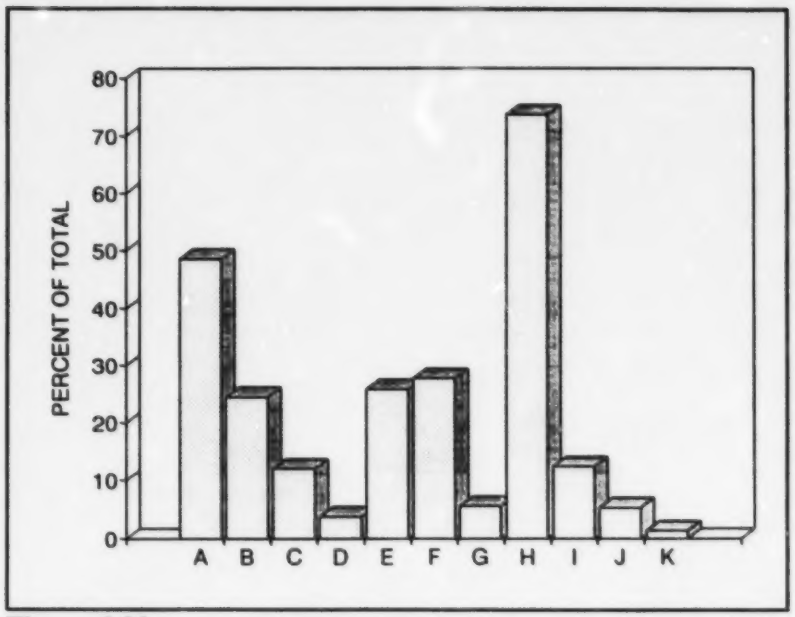

Figure 4.20

ALCOHOL AND DRUGS - SECTION 5

Question:

Do you feel that there is a problem with alcohol and drugs in your community among youth ages 15-24?

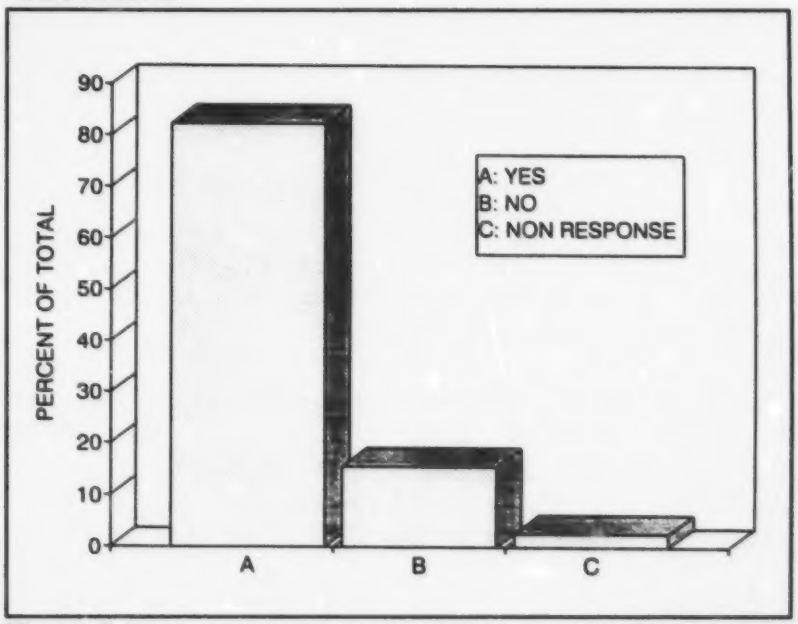

Figure 5.1

Question:

What do you think are the 3 most common reasons for alcohol and drug abuse among youth today? Please note of the 488 youth surveyed, some gave more than one answer.

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Peer pressure	381
Coping/self-esteem	190
Family problems	185
To have fun	95
Lack of recreation/leisure activities	81
Stress to succeed	65
Curiosity/experience it	64
Easy access/pushers	38
Neglect/rejection	36
Social problems/pressures	24
Addiction	15
Unaware of consequences	13
Lack of encouragement	2
Cannot find work	2
Media	1
Non response	30

Table 5.2

Question:

Do you feel there should be stricter laws against drinking and driving?

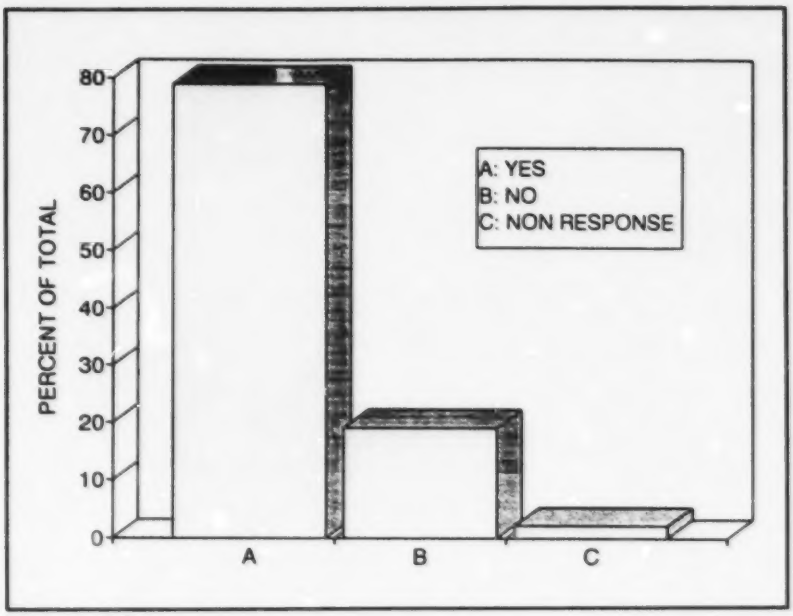

Figure 5.3

Question:

Do you feel there should be stricter laws against drug possession?

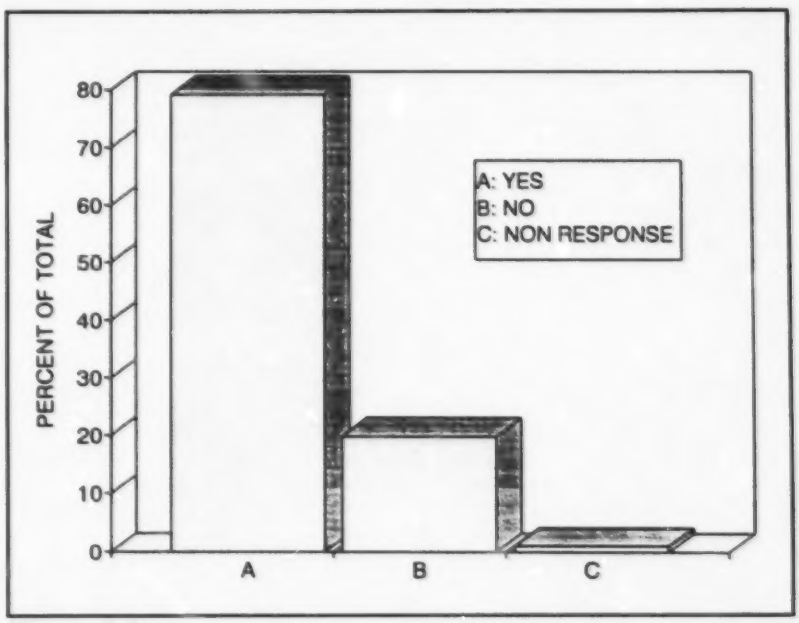

Figure 5.4

Question:

Please list some of the services/programs that you are aware of in your community for youth with alcohol/drug problems? Please note of the 488 youth surveyed some gave more than one answer.

ANSWERS	TOTALS
AA/NA/A1-Ateen/Al-Anon	151
Treatment Centre	73
TADD/MADD/School program	33
Youth hotline	13
Guidance counsellors/counselling	10
No programs or services available	8
Police/crime stoppers	8
Do not know of any services/programs	7
C.A.D.A.C. (Francophone drug free youth group)	6
Social services/assistance	5
Youth group/peer counselling	4
Regional hospital	2
Chimo	2
Non response	224

Table 5.5

Question:

Do you think there is enough awareness of services or treatment programs for young people with alcohol/drug problems?

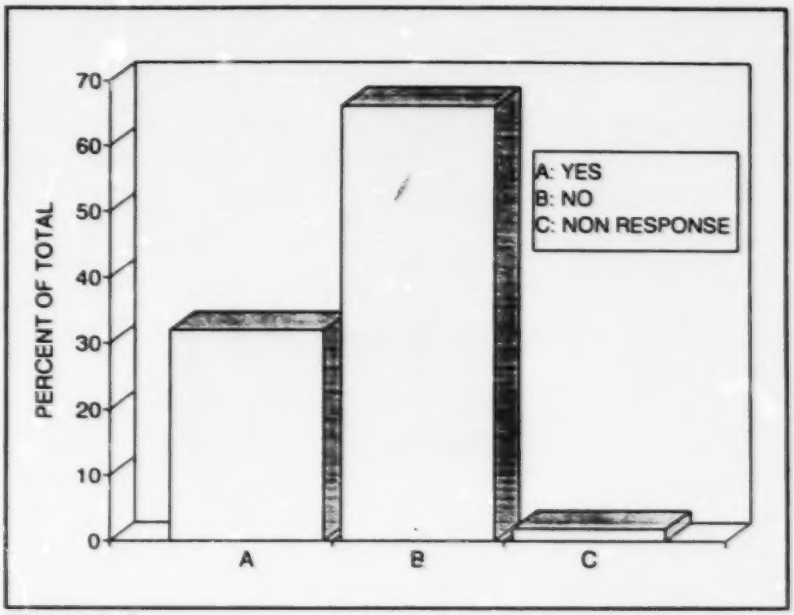

Figure 5.6

Question:

Do you know if the Youth Access Centres offer alcohol and drug counselling?

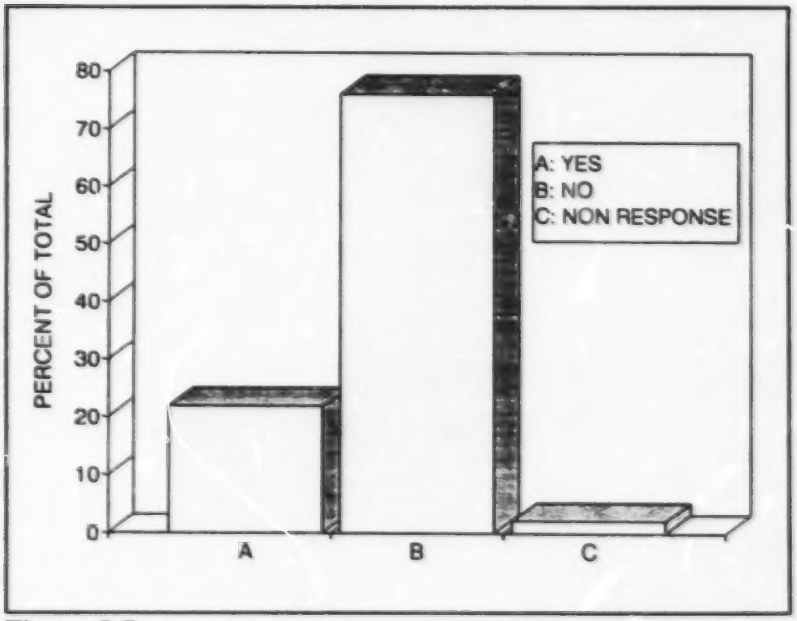

Figure 5.7

Question:

If you had the power to change the situation of youth with alcohol and drug problems in your community, what would you change? Please note that of the 488 surveyed, some gave more than one answer to the question.

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Stricter laws and higher penalties for drug/alcohol related offenses	72
Eliminate alcohol/drug access	35
Create a treatment centre which offers alcohol and drug prevention/treatment programs/A.A.	34
Change attitudes on drugs/alcohol/media	23
Counsellors with empathy and understanding	23
Awareness of effects	20
Alcohol and drug free recreation/leisure activities/Youth Centre	19
A place for teens to talk about their problems	12
Limit alcohol sales/higher prices	10
Raise self-esteem/motivation	10
Responsibility of the individual	9
Easier access/legalize drugs/eliminate drinking age	6
Lower drinking age	5
Awareness of treatment programs	5
Peer counselling with those who have experienced alcohol/drug problems	5
Hotline	2
Investigate the extent of the problem among educators and students	1
Drinking age increased	1
Non response	177

Table 5.8

Question:

Do you feel that there is a need for an alcohol and drug treatment centre for youth in your community?

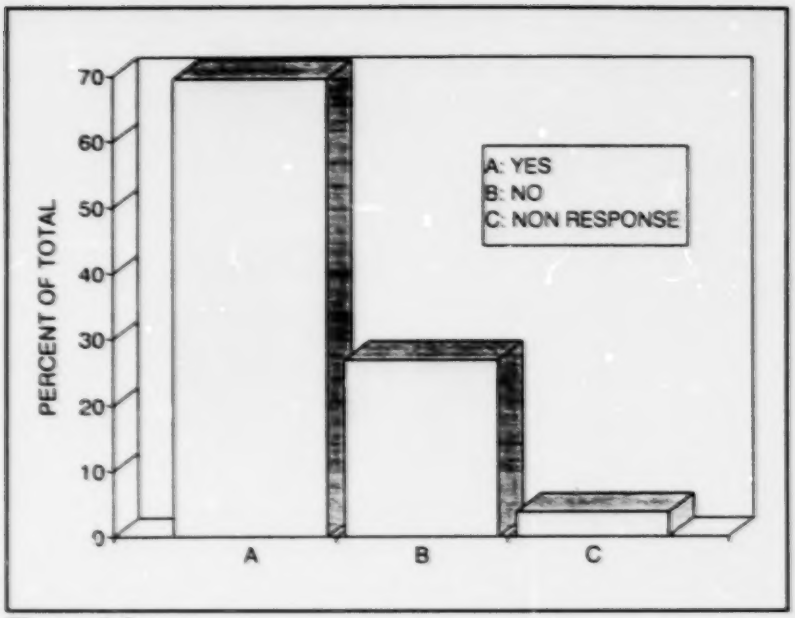

Figure 5.9

Question:

Do you feel that there is a need for an alcohol and drug treatment centre for youth in your community? If YES, what kind of centre do you think it should be? A total of 339 responded yes. Their answers are listed below. Please note that some gave more than one answer or no response to this part of the question.

ANSWERS	TOTALS
An alcohol/drug treatment centre for youth	80
Peer counselling	30
AA/DA/NA for youth/teens	29
A place to discretely talk about problems	26
Counsellors that have empathy and understanding	25
Youth centre	14

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Awareness of effects of alcohol/drugs	12
Dependency treatment programs	8
A walk-in centre	7
An awareness/treatment program for youth	7
Correctional centre	6
Drug treatment	5
Live in treatment centre with psychologist/social workers	5
Community centre	4
Life skills training/confidence/encouragement	4
Hotline	4
A drug free hang-out for teens	3
Counselling centre	3
A centre at school	2
A centre run by youth	2
A comfortable/informal resource centre	2
Discussions/meetings	1
MADD/SADD	1
Access centre	1
Already have a centre	1
Non response	71

Table 5.9

ENVIRONMENT - SECTION 6

Question:

Do you feel the environmental issue is important?

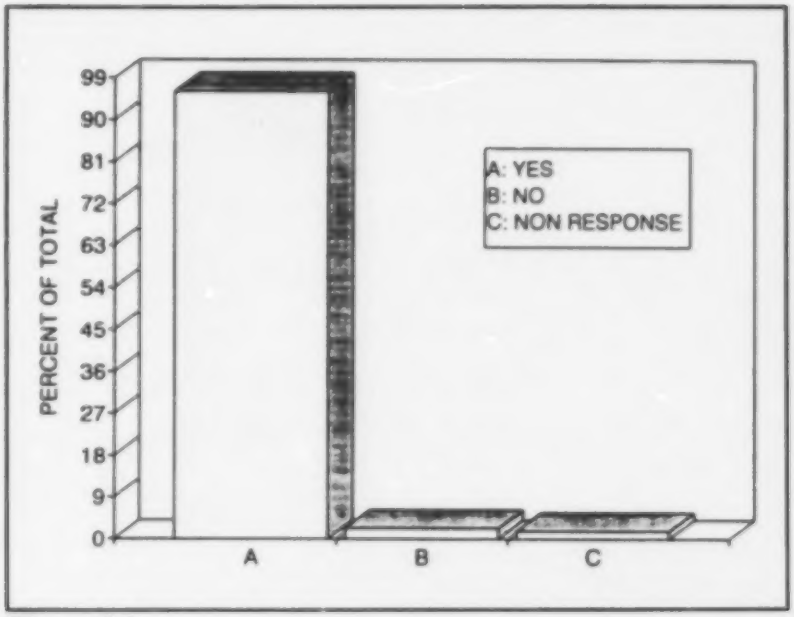

Figure 6.1

Question:

What environmentally friendly habits do you or your family practice? Out of the 488 surveyed some gave more than one answer to the question.

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Recycle	152
Buy environmentally friendly products	123
Don't litter/clean up	66
No environmental practices	59
Conserve energy/resources	33
Reuse	16
Compost	13
Reduce	13

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Pollute less	6
Environmental awareness	5
Do not smoke	4
Need recycling	3
Reforestation	2
Waste management	2
Non response	101

Table 6.2

Question:

Is there recycling in your:

a) home

b) community

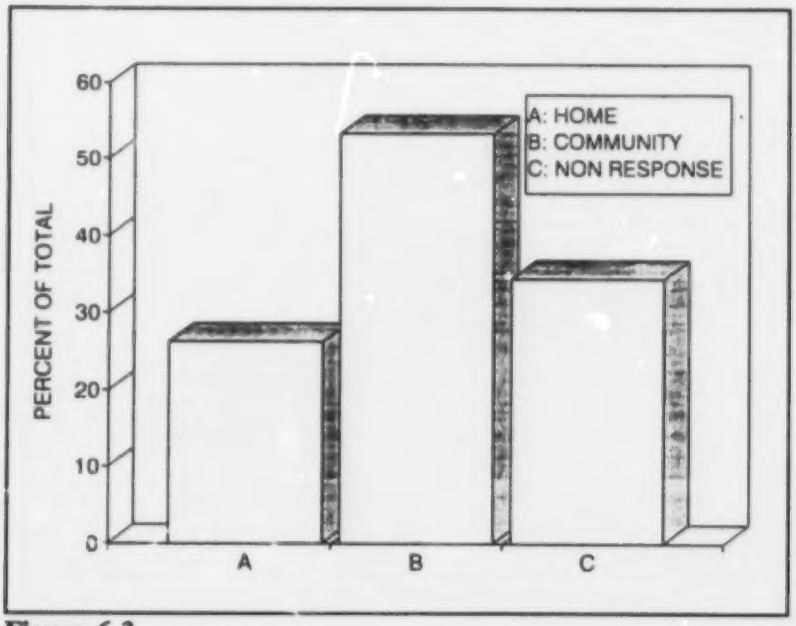

Figure 6.3

Question:

What are some of the concerns you have about the environment? Please note of the 488 surveyed, some gave more than one answer to the question.

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Pollution	136
Ozone	106
Destruction of the earth	59
Landfills/litter/waste disposal	49
Rain forest	36
Recycling	33
Wildlife/water	30
Environmental awareness	17
Abuse of natural resources	17
Lack of public concern	10
Large corporations/awareness	4
Greenhouse effects	3
Environmentally friendly products	1
Non response	145

Table 6.4

Question:

What can youth do to help environment? Please note of the 488 surveyed, some gave more than one answer to the question.

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Recycle	160
Environmental awareness	59
Don't litter	57
Join groups/active involvement	52
Clean up	48
Use environmentally friendly products	39
Stop pollution	20
Conserve energy/resources	16
Create environmental committees	10
Don't smoke	9
Don't know	9
Environmentally friendly habits	7
Reuse	6
Encourage adult involvement	5
Reduce	5
Compost	3
Youth have no voice/power	2
Help from adults	2
Large corporations should become more aware	2
Youth doing enough	2
Reforestation	1
Non response	112

Table 6.5

Question:

Do you feel that the youth of New Brunswick receive enough accurate information on health related topics?

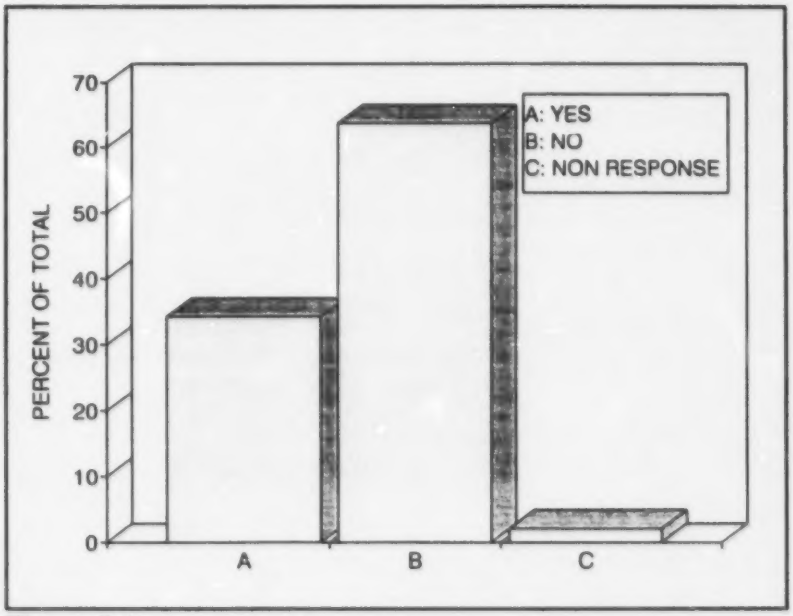

Figure 7.1

Question:

Do you think that teenage suicide is a serious problem among youth in New Brunswick?

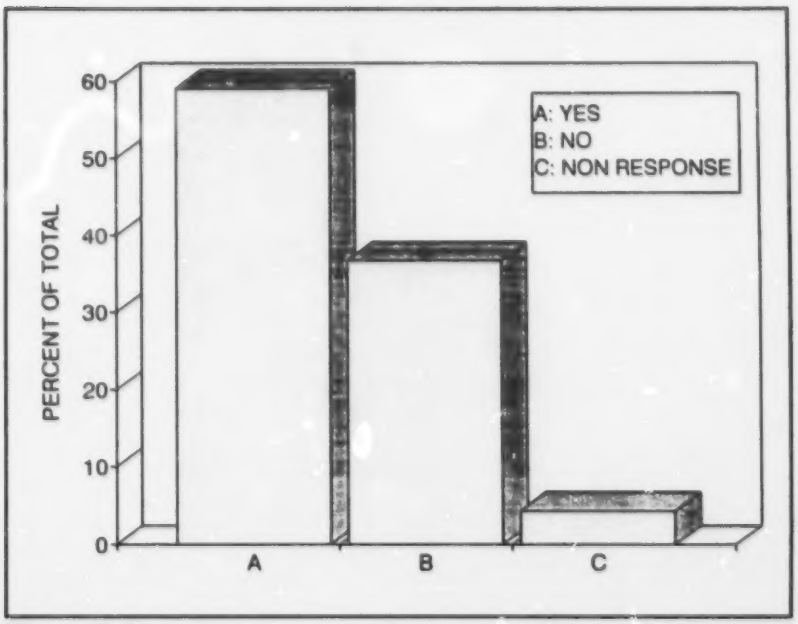

Figure 7.2

Question:

When you have a problem, is there someone you can talk to?

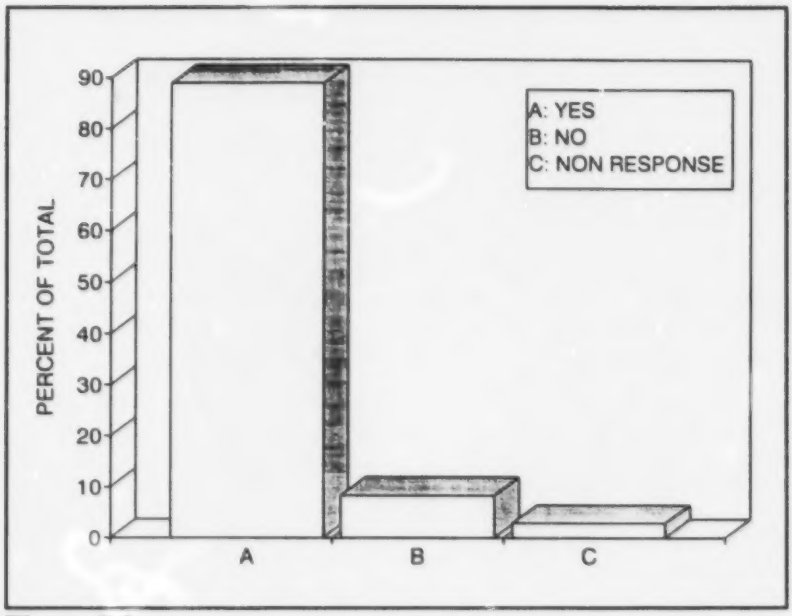

Figure 7.3

Question:

If yes, is that person:

a) Parent

b) Friend

c) Teacher

d) Counsellor

e) Other

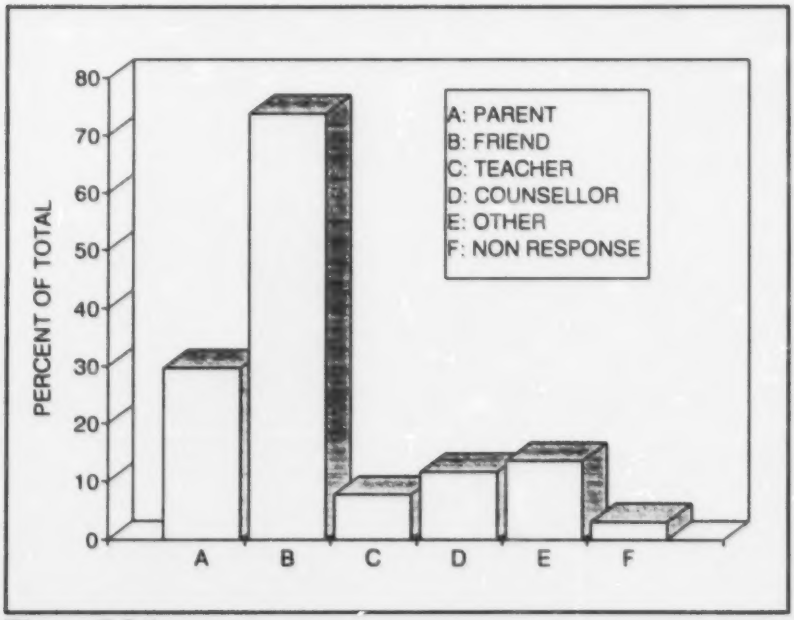

Figure 7.3.1

Question:

Do you feel there should be more personal counselling within the schools, colleges, and universities?

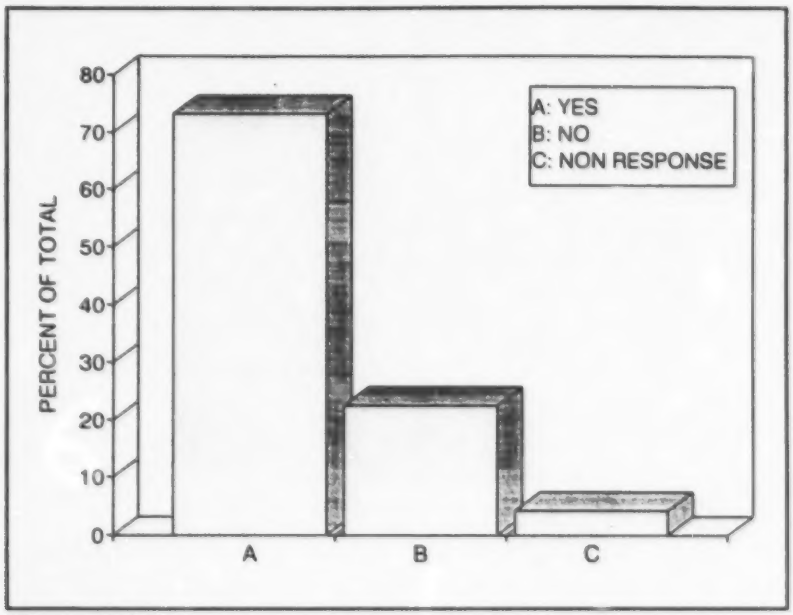

Figure 7.4

Question:

Do you think your school cafeteria has a nutritious menu?

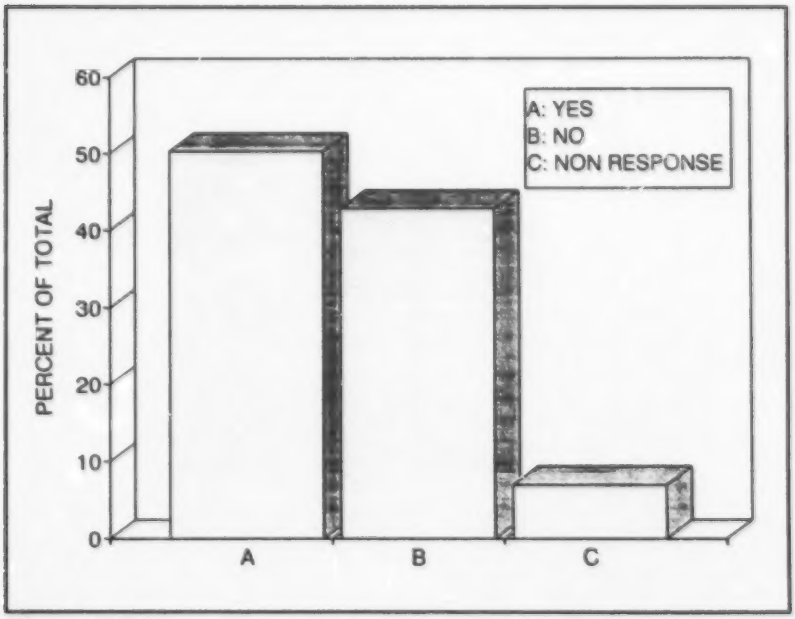

Figure 7.5

Question:

Do you think your school cafeteria has a nutritious menu? If No, what kind of changes should be made? 209 people responded NO. Their answers are listed below. Please note that some gave more than one answer or no answer at all to this part of the question.

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Serve more nutritious foods/variety	133
Less fattening fast food	40
Re-evaluation of food service/staff	14
Better quality/fresh foods	10
Serve breakfast	10
More fruits and vegetables	9
Larger servings	7
More fish	1
Hot meals vs. cold meals	1
Ask youth to prepare menu	1
No changes needed	1
Non response	45

Table 7.5

Question:

In your dating relationships, have you ever experienced some form of violence?

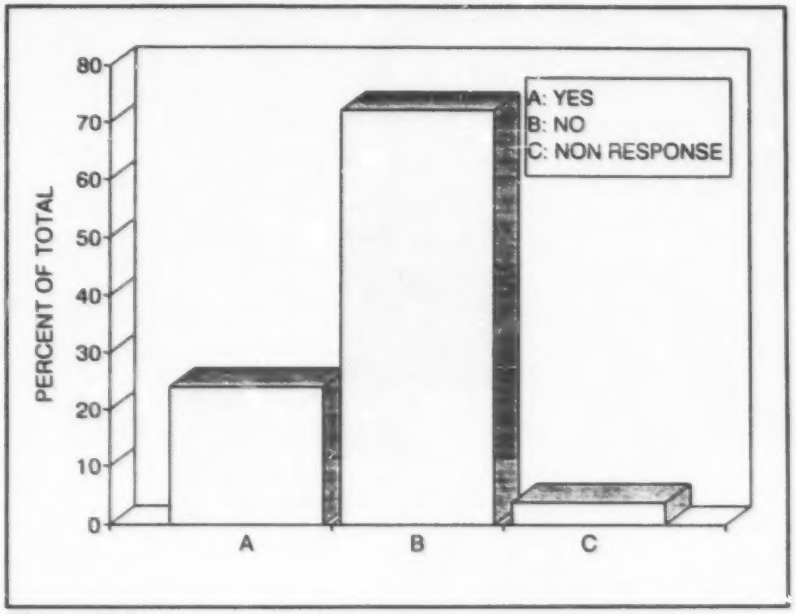

Figure 7.6

Question:

If yes, what form of violence did you experience? Please circle all those that apply?

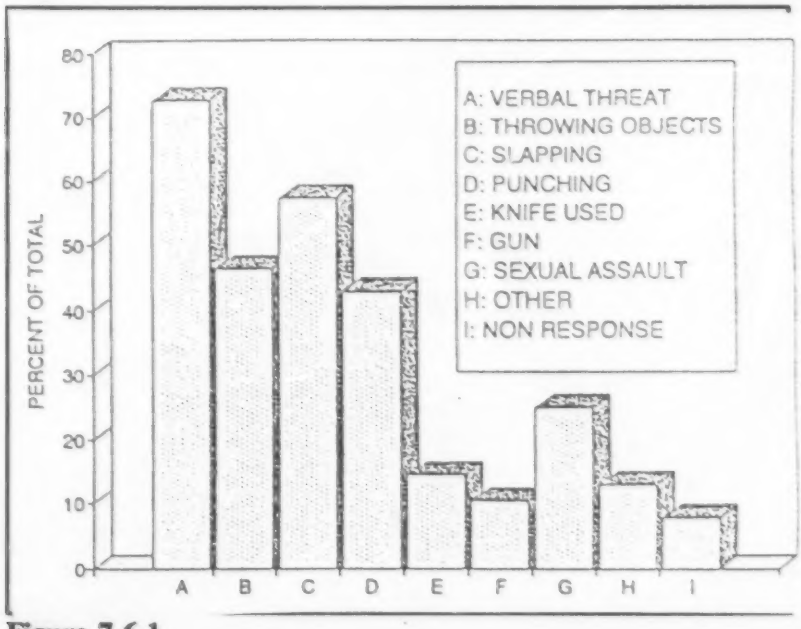

Figure 7.6.1

Question:

Do you think that teenage pregnancy is a problem in your community?

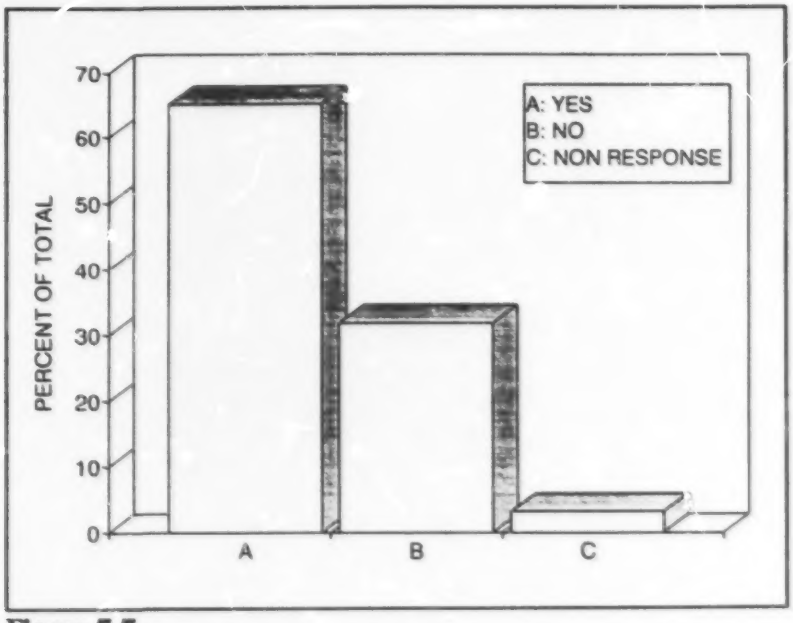

Figure 7.7

Question:

Are there enough support services for pregnant teens?

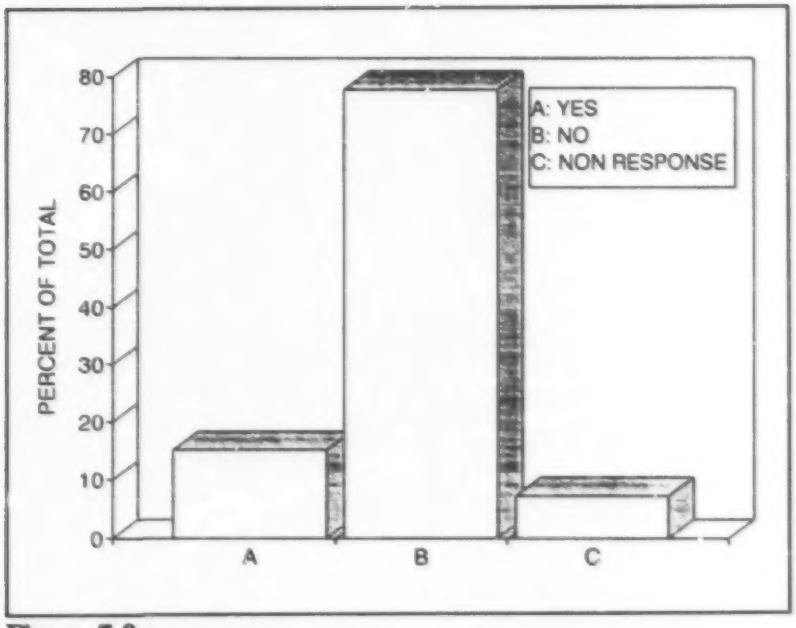

Figure 7.8

Question:

Are there enough support services for pregnant teens? Yes or No. If Yes, what types are you aware of? 74 responded YES, their answers are listed below. Please note that some gave more than one answer or no response at all to this part of the question.

ANSWERS	TOTALS
In school daycare	9
Social services	5
Hotline	5
Birthright	5
School Programs	5
Clinics	5
Family planning	3
Nurse at school	3
APEC	3
Doctors	2
Teen parent groups	2
Counsellors	2
Social worker at school	2
Unaware of any services	2
CHIMO	1
Mental Health	1
Access Centre	1
Psychologist	1
Non response	36

Table 7.8

Question:

Are there enough support services for teenage mothers in your area?

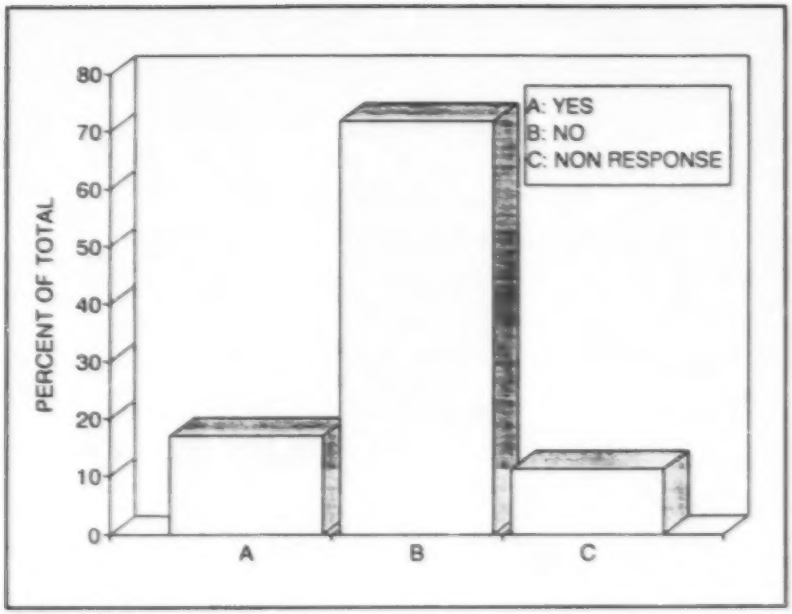

Figure 7.9

Question:

In your opinion, what options should be made for teenagers who are pregnant? Please note of the 488 surveyed, some gave more than one answer to this question.

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Abortion	77
Adoption	75
Raise the baby	72
Counselling/Support groups	49
Day care in schools	44
Financial Assistance	39
Individual decision	20
Housing	15
Help furthering education	15

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Teen Pregnancy Centre	13
Family Planning	9
Help finding employment	8
Stay in School Program	7
Many added responsibilities	4
Take precautions	3
Against abortion	2
Drop out of school at beginning of pregnancy	2
Home for unwed mothers	2
Prenatal classes	2
Programs in school	2
Unaware of choices	2
Temporary Foster care	1
Adoption, but birth parents can visit	1
Support from partner	1
Non response	171

Table 7.10

Question:

Do you feel there is a need for an emergency shelter for youth in your community?

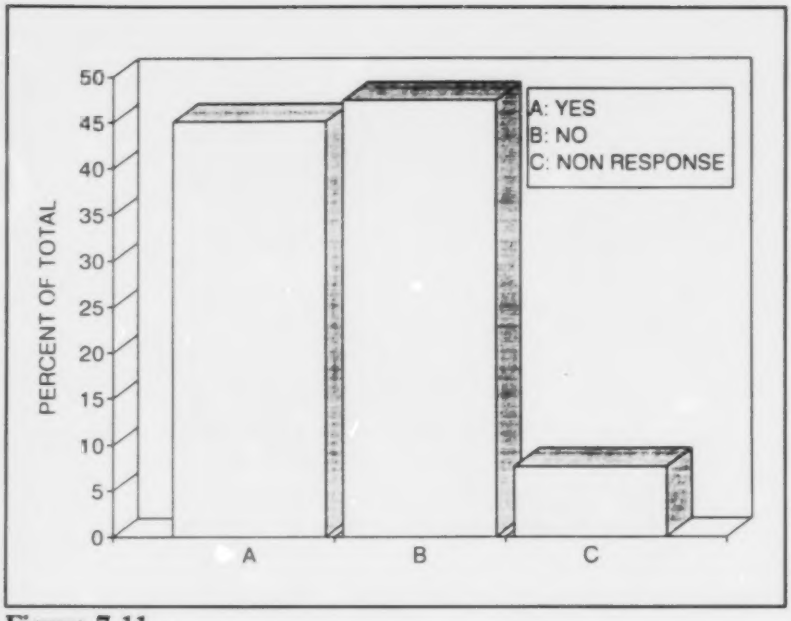

Figure 7.11

Question:

Do you fell there is a need for an emergency shelter for youth in your community? Yes or No. If YES, please tell us why. A total of 220 responded yes. Please note some gave more than one answer or did not respond at all to this part of the question.

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Homelessness	65
A centre to help problem youth	39
Family problems	18
Victims of family abuse/violence	13
Counselling	13
24 hour emergency shelter	8
Meeting place	7
Counselling for drug/alcohol abusers	5

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Family Counselling	3
Financial Assistance	2
More rental accommodations	1
Non response	57

Table 7.11

JUSTICE - SECTION 8

Question:

Do you feel that New Brunswick youth know their rights?

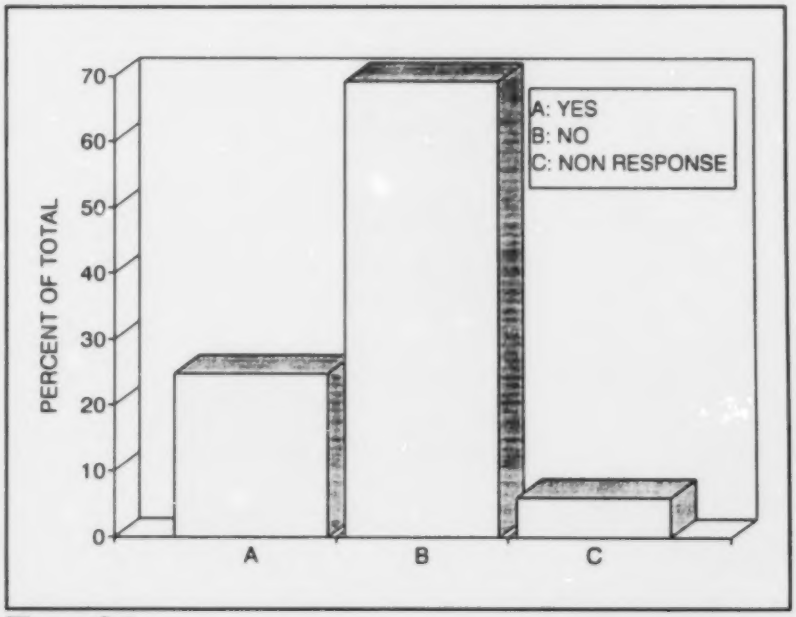

Figure 8.1

Question:

Do you feel the rights of the youth are protected enough by law?

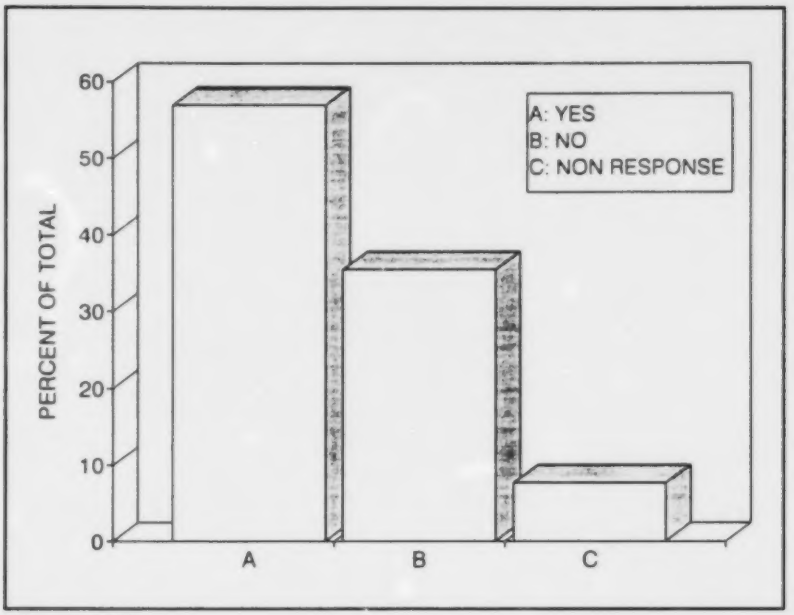

Figure 8.2

Question:

Do you feel the rights of the youth are protected enough by law? Yes or No. If No, please explain your answer. A total of 173 said no. Please note some gave more than one answer or did not respond at all to this part of the question.

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Lack of respect/understanding for youth/not listened to enough	29
Youth lack knowledge about rights	16
Police more likely to pursue youth for minor offenses	15
Many laws do not protect youth/discrimination	9
Courts too lenient on child/youth abusers	6
Adults lack concern for youth	6
Justice more likely to take adults' or government's side	6
Youth often treated unjustly/rights violated	4

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Rights of youth not equal to those of adults	4
School regulations too severe/courts too hard on youth	3
Youth get away with too much	2
High cost of lawyers unfair	1
Youth should be allowed to learn from mistakes	1
Non response	75

Table 8.2

Question:

The legal age for drinking in New Brunswick is 19. Do you think it should:

a) be 18

b) be 21

c) stay the same

d) be abolished

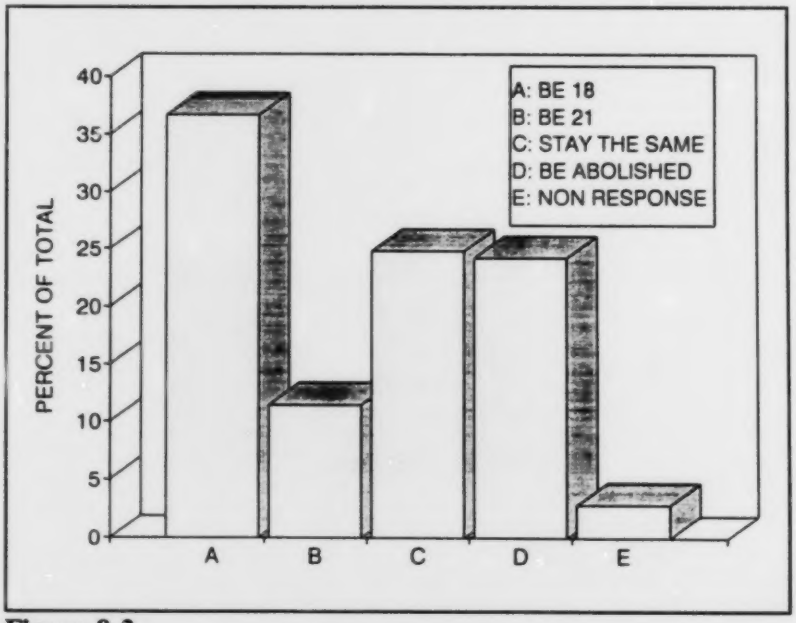

Figure 8.3

Question:

Do you think that youth as a group are being treated fairly in this province?

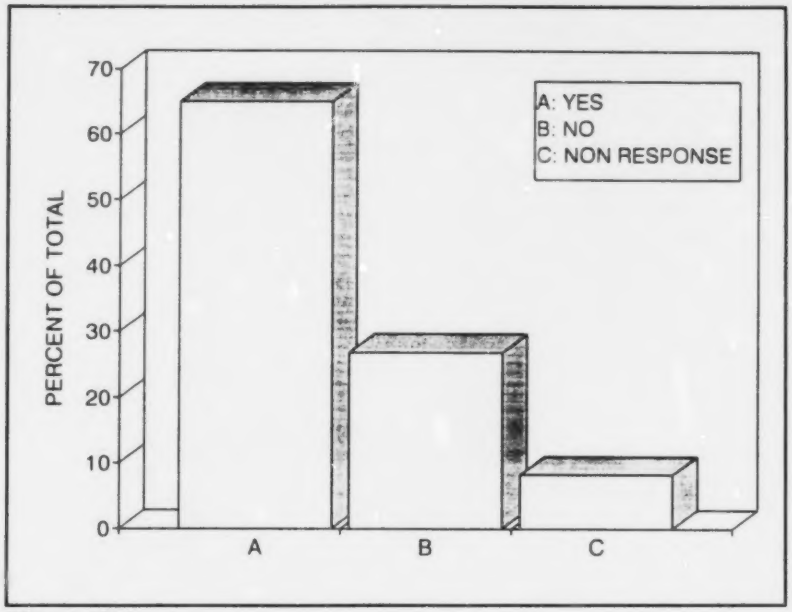

Figure 8.4

Question:

Do you think that youth as a group are being treated fairly in this province? Yes or No. If NO, please explain your answer. A total of 131 responded no. Please note that some may have given more than one answer or did not respond to this part of the question.

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Discrimination/lack of respect for youth	30
Youth don't have enough say	14
Youth treated unjustly	12
Lack of employment opportunities	7
Lack of services/programs for youth	5
Don't have the same rights as adults	3
Government is not concerned about youth because they can't vote until 18	3
There is not enough concern about youth	3
Police treat youth poorly	2
Nothing to do between pre-teen and adult	2

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Nobody is treated fairly	2
Laws are too extreme/laws too strict for youth	2
Lack of knowledge about their rights	2
Justice system favours adults	1
Confusion about role of youth	1
Youth should have more rights	1
Upper age of Young Offender should be changed to 15 years	1
Treated like adults instead of youth	1
Don't know about problems	1
Don't hear about problems on media	1
Non response	47

Table 8.4

Question:

In your opinion, what are some of the reasons young people get in trouble with the law? Please note of 488 surveyed. Please note that some may have given more than one answer or no response at all.

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Personal/family problems/seeking attention	137
Alcohol and Drugs	107
Peer Pressure	63
Boredom	47
Lack of knowledge about the law and rights	40
Lack of respect for the law	29
Financial problems	20
Not enough trust/respect for youth	12
Have fun/experience it	11

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Drop out of school	7
Stealing	7
Justice more likely to take adult's side	5
Nobody listens to young people	5
Social pressures	4
Officers more likely to pursue youth for minor offenses	4
Not enough punishment	4
Laws unfair/too strict	3
Adult influences/lack of understanding for youth	2
Violence/aggression	1
Rights equal to that of adults	1
Too many rules for youth	1
Non response	113

Table 8.5

RECREATION - SECTION 9

Question:

Are you involved in any community activities? (e.g. sports, volunteering, clubs, student or church council, dance club).

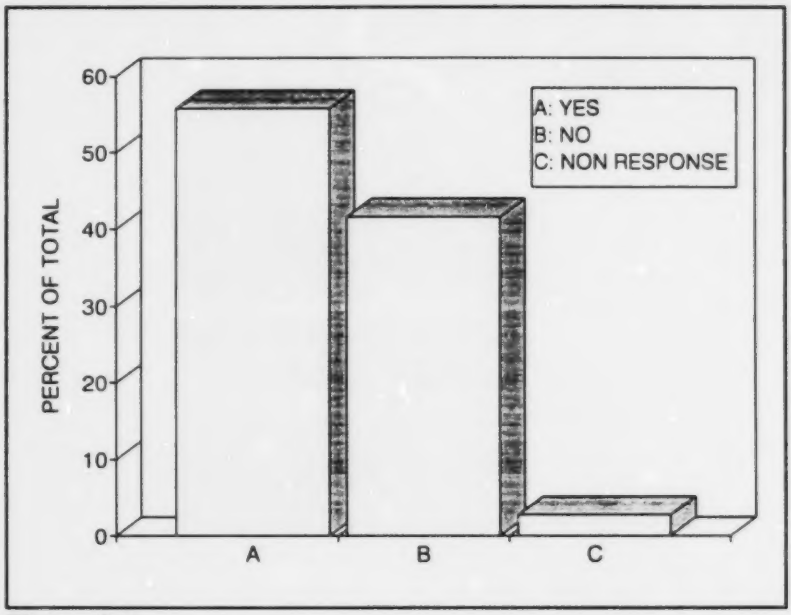

Figure 9.1

Question:

Are you involved in any community activities? (eg. sports, volunteering, clubs, student or church council, dance club). Yes or No. If YES, what type? A total of 272 said yes. Some gave more than one answer.

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Organized team sports	155
Youth groups/clubs	74
Volunteering	29
Dancing/Gymnastics	20
Music	16
Youth Leadership	15
Group trips/events	13
Skiing	9

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Swimming	9
School activities	9
Media	7
Peer Counsellor	7
Martial Arts	5
Performing Arts	3
Variety of Activities	2
Art	2
Snowmobile racing	1
Alter Boy	1
Non response	20

Table 9.1

Question:

Do you feel there should be more organized recreational programs for N.B. youth?

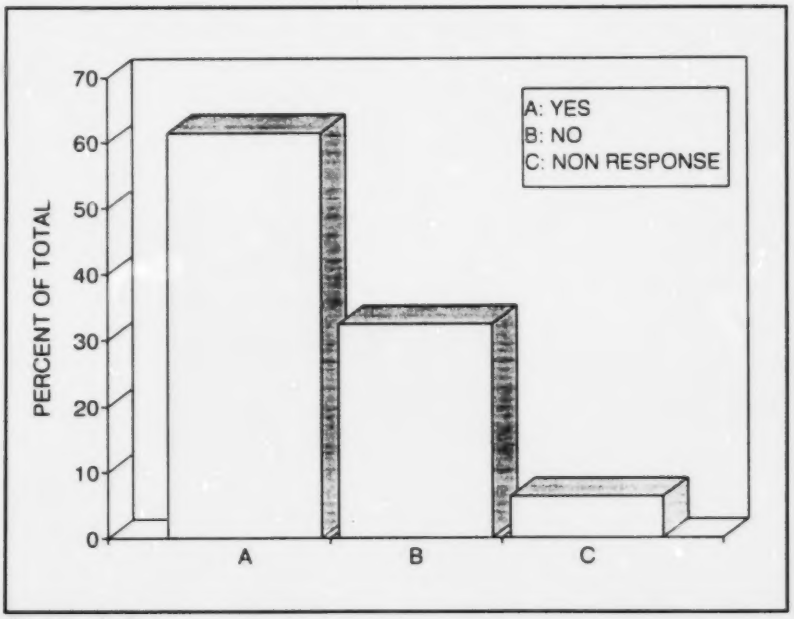

Figure 9.2

Question:

Do you feel there should be more organized recreational programs for N.B. youth? Yes or No. If YES, what type? 300 responded yes. Please note that some gave more than one answer to this part of the question.

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Dances/Parties for special events	83
Organized team sports for older youth	78
Various programs/activities	37
Youth recreation/sports centre	31
Meeting place	14
Organized trips/exchanges	12
Youth groups/clubs	10
Art	5
Conferences/Rallies	5
School recreation, sports facilities should be available after school hours	5
Pool tables	4
Organized recreational programs which include less competitive youth	4
Snowmobile racing	4
Swimming pool	3
Music	3
Community Centre	2
More active involvement	2
More reasonable cost	2
Exercise classes	2
Environmental awareness	2
An arena	1
Motorcycle tracks	1

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Shooting lessons	1
Volunteering	1
Mutual aid	1
Prevention program	1
Tournaments	1
Discount for movies	1
Non response	68

Table 9.2

Question:

Do you feel that there should be a center for youth in your community?

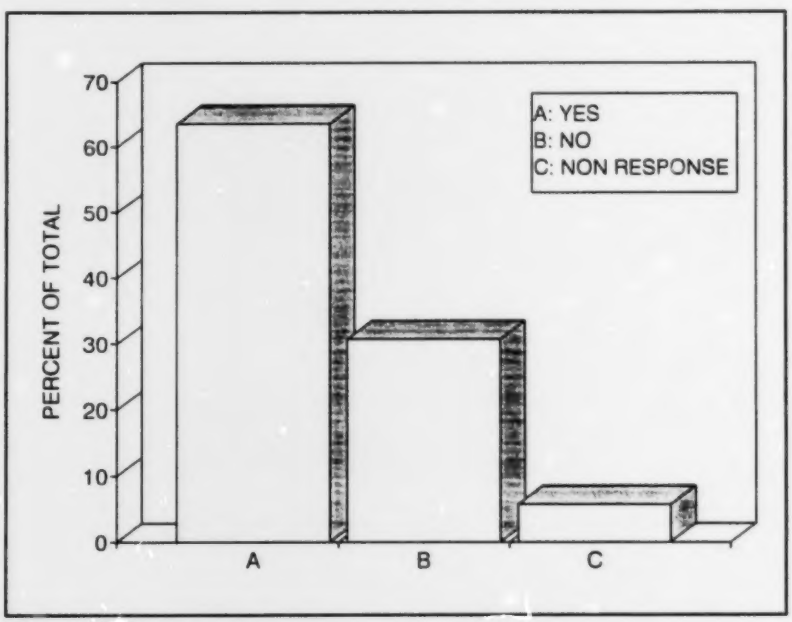

Figure 9.3

Question:

Type of centre needed in your community. A total of 310 responded yes. Their answers are listed below. Please note that some gave more than one answer or no answer at all to this part of the question.

ANSWERS	TOTALS
A drop-in-hang-out centre	49
Youth house/centre	30
Similar to YMCA	22
Recreation/Help centre	14
Sports/recreation centre	10
Community centre for everyone	9
Centre to help problem youth	8
A centre already exists	4
Drop-in at school for activities/discussions	3
A roller skating rink	2
Arena	2
Martial arts centre with trained director	1
Centre already exists but not for youth use	1
Non response	152

Table 9.3

Question:

Types of services and activities suggested for the centre. Of the 310 students who responded yes, some gave more than one answer or no answer at all.

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Dance/music	21

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Pool tables/room	20
Variety of games/activities	19
Variety of sports	14
Swimming pool	8
Free counselling	7
Gymnasium	6
Social/evening events	6
Video arcade games	4
Canteen/restaurants	3
No admission fees	3
Sports equipment rental	3
Movies/video/TV room	2
Clean fun/good values	2
Ping pong	2
Exercise program	2
Teen parent programs	1
Job finding centre	1
Computer room	1
Tennis court	1
Lighted playing field	1
Meetings/Discussions	1
More youth involvement	1
Non response	172

Table 9.3.2

Question:

Who should run the centre? Out of the 310 who said a community centre is needed, some gave more than one answer or did not respond at all.

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Youth who are responsible	54
Community volunteers who are concerned about youth	32
Qualified adults	9
Government employees	4
Youth with adult supervision	4
Drop in run by schools	3
Church	2
Adults trained in physical education/psychology	1
Parents	1
Run by adults with teen peer counsellors	1
Legion or Lions Club	1
Local committees	1
Disco run by adults	1
Non response	196

Table 9.3.3

Question:

Types of Activities at the Youth Centre. Out of the 310 who said a community centre is needed, some gave more than one answer or no response at all.

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Various sports	130
Dancing/parties	66
Various activities	55

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Pool tables	32
Various games	20
Smoke free arcade	17
Swimming pool	16
Day trips/weekend	13
Counselling	10
Socializing	9
Martial Arts/Body Building	8
Group Discussions	7
Movies	6
Music	5
Food service/canteen	5
Gymnasium	5
Exercise room (programs)	4
Crafts/Arts	4
Roller skating	3
Ping pong	3
Recreation centre	3
Amateur nights	2
Bowling	2
A drop in/hang out centre	2
Self-esteem building	2
Television	2
Non-alcoholic bar	1
Workshops	1
Junior achievement	1

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Sauna/hot tub/shower	1
Automobile club	1
Non response	236

Table 9.4

Question:

Is there a centre for youth in your community?

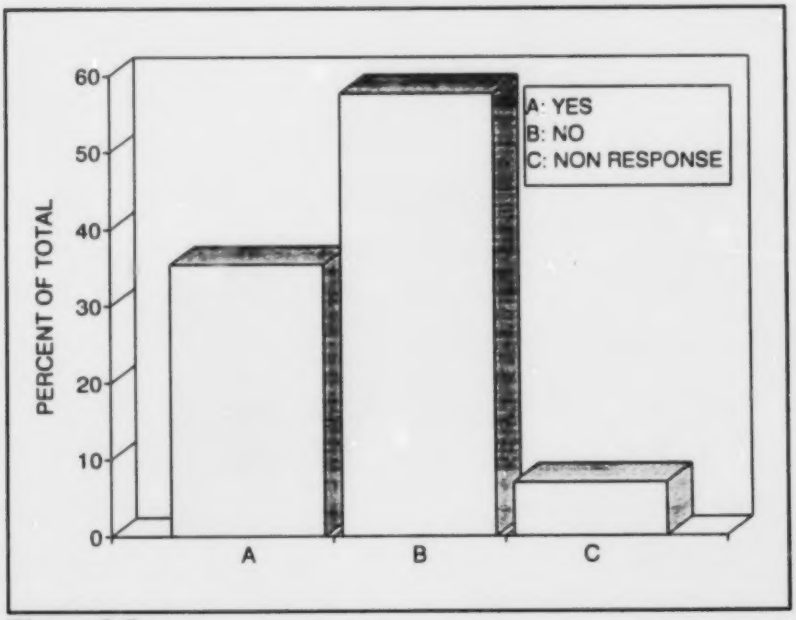

Figure 9.5

Question:

Do you use the centre in your area? Why or why not? 173 responded yes to the previous question. Some gave more than one answer to this part of the question.

WHY ANSWERS	TOTALS
To have fun/meet friends	25
For sports/recreation	16
To have something to do	7
To see movies	2
For pool hall	2
Rarely	2
Member of youth house	1
WHY NOT ANSWERS	**TOTALS**
Don't use it	19
No time to use it	18
Don't need it	14
It's not well organized	11
Too many young kids	5
Cost too much	4
Closed in evenings	3
Too far away	2
Non response	55

Table 9.6

OTHER - SECTION 10

Question:

Have you heard of the Youth Council of New Brunswick before?

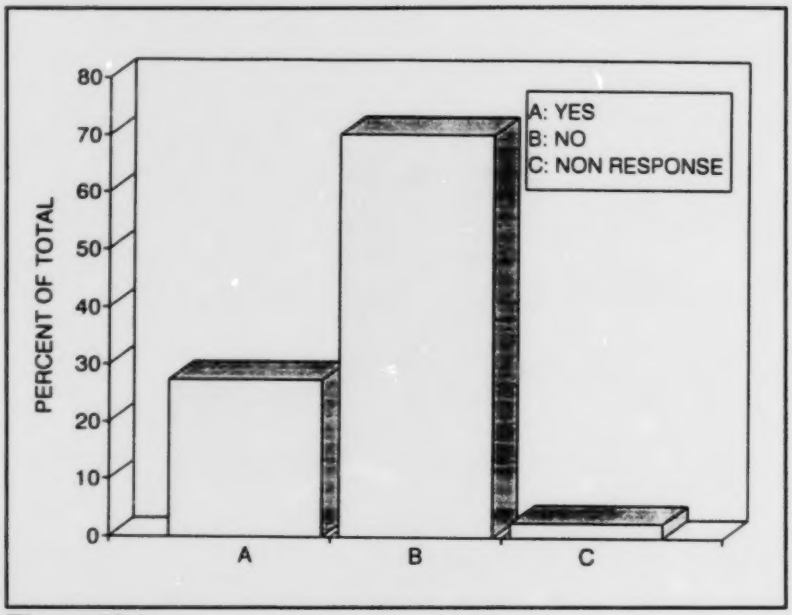

Figure 10.1

Question:

Have you heard of the Youth Council of New Brunswick before? Yes or No. If YES, please tell us how you first heard of us? There were 134 yes responses. Some gave more than one answer.

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Through school	32
Member of the Council	20
Today for the first time	16
Radio	12
Previous contact with the Council	8
Television	7
Friends	7

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Pamphlets in the mail	6
Newspaper	5
Youth Committee	4
Community Centre	3
Public Meetings	1
Social Worker	1
Native studies course	1
Guidance Counsellor	1
Safety Seminar at S.T.U.	1
Youth Day	1
T.A.D.D./Al-A-Teen	1
Youth House	1
Non response	16

Table 10.1

Question:

If you have any concerns related to services and programs for youth, we would appreciate your comments. Out of the total 488 surveyed some gave more than one answer.

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Need for more services/programs	25
Youth need to be more involved	11
Need for drug/alcohol problems	9
Help to find employment	9
Programs/services need more publicity	6
Satisfied with Youth Council	6
Concern over level of education	5

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Better human sexuality information	5
Need more post-secondary financial help	4
Dissatisfied with Youth Council	4
Environmental concerns	3
Help youth communicate	2
Condom dispensers in washrooms	1
Help for abuse	1
No condom dispensers in washrooms	1
Improve teen counselling	1
Inter-provincial student exchange	1
Non response	409

Table 10.2

5.0 Recommendations Endorsed by the Youth Council of New Brunswick

5.1 Youth in Society

Youth Voice Recommendations

1. Youth strongly feel the need to be involved in the decision making on matters of concern to them. **We recommend that government promote the appointment of youth to serve on interdepartmental committees, hiring boards, school boards, municipal councils, advisory committees and councils, and other decision-making bodies, particularly with respect to matters such as educational reform, employment strategies, and social and recreational programs.**

2. Currently there is no Government responsible for the coordination of all programs and services for youth. **We recommend that the Government of New Brunswick establish a Department of Youth Affairs or a Minister of State responsible for Youth Affairs.**

3. To promote and ensure youth input to municipal Government, **we recommend that municipal advisory councils of youth be established throughout New Brunswick and that these Councils be under the direction of youth and be at arm's length from Government.**

4. Young people feel the media plays an important role in forming public perception and attitudes towards youth. **We recommend that all forms of media place more emphasis on the accomplishments and contributions that youth make to society.**

Language and Culture Recommendations

1. In order to encourage open exchange between young New Brunswickers on cultural and linguistic issues, **we recommend that more dialogue and exchange amongst New Brunswick youth from different cultural communities be promoted through youth forums, exchange programs and other methods of communications.**

2. Young people express much interest in issues surrounding official languages in New Brunswick. **We recommend that An Act Recognizing the Equality of the Two Official Linguistic Communities in New Brunswick (Bill 88) be entrenched in the Canadian Constitution so as to affirm and protect the equality of status and the equal rights and privileges of the official linguistic communities of this province.**

Multicultural Youth Recommendations

1. In order to promote mutual understanding and respect amongst Canadians from all cultural backgrounds, **we recommend that there be an increased emphasis on multiculturalism through education in the public schools.**

2. Young people are often unaware of their rights and responsibilities as Canadian citizens. **We recommend that an understanding of human rights, and legal rights and responsibilities, be provided through the public school curriculum.**

Aboriginal Youth Recommendations

1. **We recommend that there be more alcohol and drug free recreational activities for youth at the community level to prevent boredom and encourage youth to meet as groups to talk about alcohol and drug issues.**

2. **We recommend that the history curriculum concerning Aboriginal people currently being taught in the New Brunswick school system be reviewed and changed to accurately reflect Aboriginal people's cultural development, and heritage thereby instilling pride amongst Aboriginal youth.**

3. **We recommend the creation and support of Aboriginal Student Councils in all New Brunswick schools, so that Aboriginal youth may exchange on and talk about common concerns and issues.**

4. **We recommend that accredited Micmac and/or Maliseet language courses be offered through the New Brunswick Public School System to promote the retention of language and culture for Aboriginal students.**

5. **We recommend that cross-cultural workshops be held for students and teachers so that Aboriginal students will feel adequately prepared to make the transition from the Federal school to the Public school.**

Social Justice Recommendations

1. Youth perceive that imbalances in the present justice system contribute to social problems. **We recommend that legislators and the judicial system become more proactive in order to redress social injustices.**

5.2 Education and Training

EDUCATION - PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Student Consultation

1. Students in the public school system need to contribute to decisions related to their education. **We recommend that students be consulted on matters related to their education so that youth truly become partners in education.**

2. In particular, students want input to areas such as teacher evaluation and curriculum. **We recommend that a system be developed, at the high school level, to ensure that teacher evaluation be done with serious consideration of student input.**

3. Students feel it is necessary to be part of the decision-making process concerning areas related to their education. **We recommend that there be official representation of students (via high school elections) on every School Board with full voting power.**

Counselling Services Recommendations

1. Student express the need for more accessible and confidential counselling services. Students between the ages of 15 and 24 are at a time of great intellectual and emotional change. Uncertainty about the future, great pressure to define their career goals, the struggle to develop individuality in the face of peer pressure to conform, and problems arising from strained family relationships can often lead to emotional problems such as alcohol and drug abuse, and a loss of self-esteem, depression and suicide. **We recommend that the Department of Education, in consultation with all school boards and students, reevaluate current counselling services and make the necessary changes to insure that professional comprehensive services and up to date information are readily available to all students.**

2. **We recommend that trained and specialized professionals, such as psychologists, social workers, drug and alcohol abuse counsellors be available to students through school counselling services.**

3. **We recommend that peer counselling services be established at all New Brunswick high schools so that youth are empowered to help and support one another overcome their problems.**

4. **We recommend that the schools take a proactive approach to the prevention of alcohol and drug abuse.**

5. **We recommend that counselling services offered through schools be coordinated with programs and services offered by government departments and agencies to ensure a comprehensive response to the particular needs of the individual students.**

Curriculum

Life Skills

1. Young people must be prepared for independent living and for their entry into the labour force. **We recommend implementation of a mandatory life skills course at the high school level to cover such topics as transition from school to work, job seeking skills, job survival skills, alcohol and drug abuse, human sexuality, consumer and financial skills, services and programs available to youth, legal rights, and other relevant topics.**

Second Language Training

1. Youth would like teachers to meet higher standards of second language proficiency in order to teach second language courses in the public schools. **We recommend that proficiency levels for second language teachers be strictly regulated.**

Human Sexuality Education

1. The need for more comprehensive curriculum in human sexuality was noted in many school districts. Students have requested that a wider variety of subject matter be discussed, which would include human sexuality, contraception and STD's. They also indicated that a more gradual knowledge of the subject matter throughout the educational process would provide for a better understanding of sexual relations as the students matures. Teacher selection is also a concern as it is felt that there is a lack of educators who can relate the information in an unembarrassed and unbiased manner. **We recommend that a broad and comprehensive human sexuality curriculum be taught in progression throughout all levels of public education and that teachers be trained to relate human sexuality information without causing embarrassment to the teacher or student.**

Learning Disabilities

1. It is important that the problems related to students with learning disabilities be addressed through public sensitization and through early diagnosis by well trained teachers. **We recommend that initiatives be undertaken to better inform the public and teachers, as to the special needs of students with learning disabilities.**

2. It is important that proper support is given to the family and friends of students with learning disabilities. **We recommend that support services and resources be made available to students with learning disabilities and their families.**

Information and Resources Network

1. The majority of students are unaware of programs and services provided to them by government departments and agencies, and other service organizations. **We recommend that additional initiatives be put in place to inform students of the comprehensive range of programs and services available to them through government departments and agencies, and other service organizations.**

2. While charting their career paths, students need current information on job market trends and opportunities. **We recommend that systems to disseminate current information on job market trends and opportunities be implemented in high schools throughout New Brunswick.**

Teen Parents

1. Teen mothers face many challenges in pursuing their education through the public school system. **We recommend that there be financial support and daycare services accessible to teen mothers so that they may continue their education thus promoting the long-term well-being of both mother and child.**

Nutrition

1. The growing number of families experiencing financial strain has resulted in some students not receiving a proper breakfast. **We recommend that a government-sponsored meal program (breakfast and/or lunch) be implemented in the schools.**

2. During the Tour students requested that a variety of foods be offered in the school cafeteria. It is felt that good nutrition should be encouraged, not forced upon students. **We recommend that a more balanced menu be provided in school cafeterias and that**

student consultation take place before a nutrition policy is implemented in the schools. Student want to ensure that they be consulted before the implementation of the School Food Policy so as to consider any loss of revenue to student organizations that may result.

Condom Dispensers

1. A large majority of youth and youth-serving organization stressed the need for the immediate installation of condom machines in all secondary and post-secondary institutions. Although some youth believe the dispensers would promote sex, the majority said it would have very little effect on sexual activity. They feel that accessibility of condoms is necessary to ensure safer and more responsible sexual options. **We recommend that condom machines be installed in washrooms for both male and female students in the high schools.**

EDUCATION - PUBLIC SCHOOLS

At Risk Students

1. In New Brunswick, there are students who graduate from high school with low literacy skills as well as students who drop out of school because of difficulties related to low literacy levels. **We recommend that more literacy intervention initiatives be developed within the schools so as to decrease the number of students with literacy related problems.**

2. Some at risk students experience difficulties related to very low literacy skills. **We recommend that written promotional material be reviewed to correspond to the reading skills of the intended audience and that alternative methods of communication be developed to replace, where possible, the written format.**

3. Many students experience frustration when faced with few alternatives to academic programs in high schools. They feel the need to gain work experience and develop skills and training related to the current job market. **We recommend the increased development of in-school co-op programs, which combine academic study with work experience, throughout New Brunswick.**

4. Large class sizes in New Brunswick schools has led to an impersonal education system which frustrates many students. **We recommend that there be significant reduction of class sizes throughout the province to foster better communication between teachers and students and to better meet the educational needs of individual students.**

EDUCATION - POST-SECONDARY

Student Aid

The subject of the provincial Student Aid program raised many concerns. Among the topics of discussion were the inadequacy of loans given in relation to the actual costs of pursuing a post-secondary education, and the difficulties experienced by mature and part-time students in receiving a loan.

1. **We recommend that an overall review of the Student Aid program be undertaken to include a modification which ensures that the allowable costs are consistent with the actual costs required by post-secondary institutions.**

2. **We recommend that the Student Loan and Bursary Program be developed for part-time students.**

3. **We also recommend that additional phone lines be installed in the student loan offices to ensure that services can be accessed easily from around the province.**

Child Care

1. Students with children often face barriers to pursuing post-secondary studies. **We recommend that accessible and affordable child care services be provided to full and part-time students at all post-secondary institutions across New Brunswick.**

International Students

1. There is concern that international students experience difficulty paying high differential fees. **We recommend that post-secondary institutions review differential fee structures for international students.**

TRAINING

Youth Strategy Program

1. Access Centre clients are adamant in their statements that programs and services provided through the Access Centre were needed, effective and unique. The great demand to enter Youth Strategy programs through the Access Centres has caused problems related to long waiting lists. **We recommend that increased resources be**

allocated to Youth Strategy to allow the continuation and expansion of programs and services offered through Access Centres.

2. Access Centre clients and counsellors express the need for more comprehensive counselling services to be available to youth through the Access Centres. **We recommend that trained and specialized professionals, such as psychologists, social workers, drug and alcohol abuse counsellors, be available to youth through the Access Centre.**

3. Some young people feel that Access Centres are perceived as only providing services to "problem cases": alcoholics, teen mothers, homeless youth. **We recommend that projects be undertaken to promote the Access Centres as serving a cross-section of youth with a broad range of needs.**

4. Some Access Centre clients express the need to prepare for independent living as they enter the labour force. **We recommend that Access Centres offer life skills courses which cover such topics as job seeking skills, job survival skills, alcohol and drug abuse, human sexuality, consumer and financial skills, services and programs available to youth, legal rights, and other relevant topics.**

5. It is often difficult for young parents to benefit from Youth Strategy programs. **We recommend that child care services be available to young parents while they participate in Youth Strategy programs.**

6. Youth in rural communities often experience difficulty in accessing Youth Strategy programs and the Access Centres because of a lack of transportation. **We recommend that transportation services be developed to allow youth in rural communities to participate fully in programs and services offered through the Access Centre.**

7. As the Youth Strategy and the education system both serve youth , there should be close communication between the two. **We recommend that a strong link be developed between the schools and all Youth Strategy programs, in particular, with the Access Centres.**

5.3 Health and Lifestyle

Alcohol and Drugs

1. Boredom is a major contributor to alcohol and drug abuse. The more recreational facilities available, the more alternatives youth have to drugs and alcohol. **We recommend that Youth Houses, run by youth, be established in every region of the province.** (See also recommendation one [1] under Recreation)

2. The need to establish provincial youth addiction treatment centres has been termed "overdue and imperative". Substance abuse is a reality in this province. Without treatment, youth may develop long-term dependence on stimulants. **We recommend that the provincial government ensure the establishment of youth addiction treatment centres in New Brunswick.**

3. When young people begin to get involved with substance abuse there is very little understanding of consequences down the road. **We recommend that additional education initiatives focus on the long term effects of drug and alcohol abuse on the individual and society.**

Recreation

Youth need a place where they can gather, become involved and informed and where they can participate in activities. Accessible counselling services on career options and on personal problems are also in demand. Alcohol and drug use is often the result of boredom and the lack of recreational programs and facilities for young people. A non-alcoholic Youth House under the direction of young people, offering a variety of services and activities, at all times accessible, particularly evenings and weekends, would be an ideal way to answer these needs.

1. **We recommend that the provincial government ensure the establishment of Youth Houses, run by youth and for communities across the province.** (See also recommendation one [1] under Alcohol and Drugs.)

2. **We recommend that municipalities hire youth program coordinators to manage comprehensive services to youth and assist in the development of "for youth/by youth" initiatives.**

Environment

1. There is a general need for more and expanded recycling programs in communities throughout New Brunswick. **We recommend that the Blue Box campaign be expanded to communities throughout New Brunswick and, in particular, to provide services to business' and schools.**

2. Some New Brunswick school cafeterias are using styrofoam plate, cups, etc. **We recommend that all usage of styrofoam utensils (plates, cups, etc.) in New Brunswick school cafeterias and other facilities be eliminated.**

Human Sexuality

1. Further to our recommendation in Condom Dispensers, **we recommend that condom dispensers be available in all high schools, community colleges, universities, and other higher education centres.**

2. Out of 488 New Brunswick high school students surveyed (51.4% of respondents male, 48.6% female) during **Youth Perspectives 91**, 24% had experienced some form of violence in their dating relationships. **We recommend that the government implement an extensive awareness campaign to inform New Brunswick youth that violence in dating relationships is unhealthy and unacceptable.**

5.4 Employment

Unemployment

1. Unemployment figures for youth are generally much higher than those for the general population. Since the creation of the Canada - New Brunswick Youth Strategy, a number of initiatives have been put in place to begin addressing the employment needs of young people throughout the province. **We recommend that energies continue to be concentrated on finding solutions to the problem of youth unemployment and that areas such as apprenticeship, job entry and work/study programs be further studied and promoted with consideration of the particular needs of aboriginal people and other minorities.**

2. There is a continual need to provide job market information and career counselling to youth. **We recommend that systems to disseminate current job market trends and opportunities be accessible to all youth.**

Summer Employment

With the high cost of post-secondary education, youth must be able to earn wages proportional to their financial needs. There is also a need for more job opportunities in the student's own field of study.

1. **We recommend that summer employment wages be more compatible with the high cost of post-secondary education and high living expenses.**

2. **We recommend that summer employment placements provide practical opportunities for students to work in a job related to their field of study.**

5.5 Safety Net

The Basic Necessities

1. Young people having left home either because of difficult family situations such as alcohol and drug problems, sexual or physical abuse often find themselves with no place to go, unaware of the services that might be available to them. In some cases no services exist. Those young people 16 to 18 years of age and not under the care of the Minister of Health and Community Services prior to their 16th birthday are not provided for under the Family Services Act. The unfortunate result of this is that these young people are often left to their own resources and fall through the cracks of the system. In desperate circumstances, this can lead to prostitution and other forms of exploitation. **We recommend that amendments be brought to the Family Services Act to include provisions for youth 16-18 years of age and that the appropriate services be created to adequately provide for this group.**

2. The Youth Council of New Brunswick has defined the homeless to be those young people who are without appropriate shelter or living conditions which provide support, guidance and security. The Council estimates that there are at least 1,000 homeless youth in the 16-18 year old category in the province at present, with a growing number of "street kids" using adult emergency shelters as the only alternative to prostitution and other forms of exploitation that constitute "living on the street". **We recommend that youth transition houses be established in strategic places around the province to provide these young people with a place to turn in time of crisis. These youth transition houses would provide for basic needs, as well as counselling and referral services, crisis intervention and long-term programs. The goal of the youth transition houses would be to address not only the short-term crisis but also to provide counselling and support systems to meet the long-term needs of the young person.**

3. Good health care is crucial to ensuring the safe and healthy development of young people. Unfortunately, some medical and dental care services are a luxury not all youth can afford. **We recommend that a dental and medical health plan be developed to provide for low income youth.**

Teen Parents

1. Teen mothers face many challenges when dealing with their new responsibilities of parenting. **We recommend that a comprehensive network of support services and out-reach programs to teen mothers be developed throughout New Brunswick to deal with issues such as parenting-skills, financial planning, independent living, peer counselling, etc.** (See also recommendations regarding teen parents under Education)

Young Offenders

1. Young Offenders expressed a mistrust in the justice system and a dissatisfaction with the treatment they received through the justice system. As a Young Offender put it: "The law does not protect your rights." In particular, the legal representation provided by Duty Counsellors was seen to be inadequate and at times said to be contrary to their best interests. **We recommend that the role and responsibilities of the Duty Counsellor with respect to Young Offenders be reviewed in order to ensure that the young person is provided fair treatment before the law.**

2. Young Offenders spoke of inconsistencies in sentencing which leads to frustration and demoralization of those who feel that punishments do not fit the crime. **We recommend that the justice system undertake a comprehensive review of sentencing of Young Offenders to ensure consistency in sentencing.**

3. Most Young Offenders had received services through a lengthy list of government agencies and departments as well as by several employees within each agency or department. This lack of continuity led to great frustration and mistrust in the system and left some feeling that no one cares about them. **We recommend that all government departments and agencies undergo extensive review in order to coordinate the provision of services to young people through Mental Health, Health and Community Services, correctional institutes, Justice, foster care, alcohol and drug treatment, public schools, and in particular, to reduce the number of social workers and foster care placements that young people receive.**

APPENDIX A

LIST OF TOUR TEAM MEMBERS

COUNCIL MEMBERS

Stephanie Kuttner
Chairperson

Kapil Kamra
Vice-Chair
Multicultural Youth

Ivan J.G. Corbett
Interim Vice-Chair
Charlotte

Sébastien Michaud
Treasurer
Madawaska/Victoria

Gino Fournier
Deputy treasurer
Gloucester

Pamela Ward-Levi
Secretary
Aboriginal Youth

Peter Toner
Saint John/Kings/Queens

Angella Saulnier
Kent

Monique Doiron
Westmorland/Albert

Lizon Chiasson
Péninsule Acadienne

Donald Martel
Restigouche

Renée Tremblay
Northumberland

Marcia Cook
Carleton/Victoria

Stephanie Pollock
Disabled Youth

OFFICE EMPLOYEES

Beverley J. Barnes
Executive Director

m.a. denise basque
Administrative Secretary

Carol A. Martin
Research and Information Officer

EMPLOYEES WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF THE FOLLOWING PROGRAMS:

Jill Currie
Research/Editor
Access Program/Youth

Bernadette A. Derrico
Tour Coordinator
Focus Program

Stacey L. Harnish
Research/Statistician
Access Program/Youth

Doreen Joe
Tour Coordinator
Focus Program

Beth Lund
Secretary
Significant Employment Development

Colleen M. Mc Neil
Research/Statistician
Access Program/Youth

Gregg Quigg
Tour Assistant
Access Program/Youth

APPENDIX B

ITINERARY - YOUTH PERSPECTIVES TOUR 91

Aboriginal Consultation Sessions:

September 16, 1991

- *Dalhousie* — Met with students from Eel River Bar Reserve and distributed questionnaires at Dalhousie High School

September 17, 1991

- *Red Bank* — Met with students from North and South Esk Junior and High School and out of school youth and distributed questionnaires at Red Bank Indian Reserve Band Hall

- *Newcastle* — Met with students from Burnt Church, Red Bank, and Eel Ground Reserves and distributed questionnaires at Miramichi Valley High School

  Met with students from Eel Ground and Burnt Church Reserves and distributed questionnaires at Harkins Junior High School

September 19, 1991

- *Perth Andover* — Met with students from Tobique Reserve and distributed questionnaires at Southern Victoria High School

September 20, 1991

- *Fredericton* — Met with students from St. Mary's Reserve and Kingsclear Reserve and distributed questionnaires at Fredericton High School

September 27, 1991

- *Rexton* — Met with students from Big Cove Reserve and distributed questionnaires at Bonar Law Memorial High School

GENERAL CONSULTATION SESSIONS:

November 7, 1991

- *Edmundston* — Met with three classes and distributed questionnaires at Cité des Jeunes

  Met with counsellor at the Access Centre

- *Grand Falls* — Held public meeting at Polyvalente Thomas-Albert

November 12, 1991

- *Saint John* — Met with students and distributed questionnaires at St. Malachy's High School

  Held public meeting at St. Malachy's High School

November 13, 1991

- *St. Andrews* — Met with Access Centre clients at the Community College
- *St. Stephen* — Held public meeting at St. Stephen's High School

November 14, 1991

- *Woodstock* — Held public meeting at Woodstock Community College

November 18, 1991

- *Dalhousie* — Met with three classes and distributed questionnaires at Dalhousie Regional High School

- *Campbellton* — Met with counsellor at the Access Centre
- *Dalhousie* — Held public meeting at Dalhousie Regional High School

November 19, 1991

- *Bathurst* — Met with counsellor at the Access Centre
  Met with Access Centre clients at the Community College
  Held public meeting at Bathurst City Hall

November 20, 1991

- *Caraquet* — Met with students and distributed questionnaires at École Louis Mailloux
- *Shippagan* — Met with counsellor and clients at the Access Centre
  Held public meeting at Centre universitaire de Shippagan

November 21, 1991

- *Chatham* — Met with Access Centre clients at the Community College
- *Newcastle* — Held public meeting at Miramichi Valley High School

November 25, 1991

- *Bouctouche* — Met with students and distributed questionnaires at École Clément Cormier
  Met with Access Centre clients at the Community College
- *Saint-Antoine* — Held public meeting at Lions Club

November 26, 1991

• *Dieppe*	Met with Access Centre clients at the Community College
• *Moncton*	Met with Access Centre clients at the Adult Learning Centre
	Held public meeting at L'université de Moncton

November 27, 1991

• *Fredericton*	Met with students and distributed questionnaires at Fredericton High School
	Met with Access Centre clients at the Access Centre
	Held public meeting at the University of New Brunswick

November 29, 1991

• *Hartland*	Met with students and distributed questionnaires at Hartland High School

February 7, 1992

• *Fredericton*	Met with a group of Young Offenders at Kingsclear Training School

APPENDIX C

LIST OF WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS

1. Arsenault, Guy H.; *M.P. Restigouche Chaleur*
2. Coffin, Chris; *Bathurst High School Student Council*
3. Day Domingue, Stephanie and St. Hilaire, André; *The Young New Democrats*
4. Disselkamp, Werner; president, *Multicultural Youth Association*
5. Flemming, Reg; President, *N.B. C.O.R. Youth Association*
6. Higgs, Jamie; President, *Carleton South C.O.R. Youth Association*
7. Michaud, Christian; président, *Fédération des Jeunes Francophones du Nouveau-Brunswick*
8. Roy, Emilien; director, *Programme Jeuneaide - Bathurst*
9. Thériault, Donald; student, *Programme Jeuneaide - Bathurst*
10. van Raalte, James; *University of New Brunswick Student Union*
11. Yates, Tammy; *University of New Brunswick Student Union*

APPENDIX D

Questions for Youth Strategy Participants

The objective of these Youth Strategy focus groups is to identify the opinions of youth in conjunction with services given by the Youth Strategy, in particular their local Access Centres.

1. a) What are your feelings about the Youth Strategy and the Youth Access Centres?

   b) Have the counsellors helped you?

   c) Have you or would you recommend the service to some of your friends?

   d) Other ideas...

2. **Identify the needs of youth participants; - Why have you registered in this program?**

3. **Identify some of the problems and good things/services encountered by youth participants:**

   - counselling
   - teachers
   - course content
   - financial (incentive allowance)
   - transportation
   - baby-sitting
   - hours/schedule
   - follow-up by Access counsellors

4. a) **Do you have support from these people?**

- family
- friends
- girlfriend/boyfriend
- church
- neighbours
- other government workers:
  ie. C.E.C., F.O.C.U.S. D.I.A. workers, Social Workers

b) **Do you find you need support?**

APPENDIX E

Questions for Kingsclear Training School students

General

1. What do you think the main issues or problems are facing the youth today.

2. Do you feel youth have a say in the decisions that affect their lives? Why or why not?

Education

3. Are you currently attending school?

4. Have you ever dropped out of school?

   a) Did you return and why?

5. Why do you think youth drop out?

6. What changes or improvements would you like to see in the schools?

7. Do you think school prepares youth to go to work or further education?

8. When you attended school, did you look for counselling in either career or personal matters?

   a) Where you satisfied with the counselling you received?

9. Who do you think young people would prefer to discuss their problems with:

   a) peer counsellor their own age

   b) guidance counsellors

   c) other

10. Do you think that young people receive enough sex education in the schools?

    a) What do you feel is missing?

11. Do you think condom machines should be placed in schools?

Employment

12. Have you ever looked for employment?

    a) What kind of work did you find?

13. What do you think the reasons are for high youth unemployment?

14. Are you aware of any government employment training programs?

    a) Have you participated in any?

    b) Which ones?

    c) Did you find it helpful?

Alcohol and Drugs

15. Do you feel that there is a problem with alcohol and drugs in youth?

16. What do you think are the reason for alcohol and drug abuse among youth today?

17. Do you think there are enough services or treatment programs for young people with alcohol or drug problems?

    a) If no, what programs or services would you like to see?

18. Do you think there is a need for a drug/alcohol treatment centre for youth?

    a) What kind?

Environment

19. Do you feel the environment issue is important?

20. What environmentally friendly habits do you practice?

21. Is there recycling in your institution?

22. What are some concerns you have about the environment?

23. What can youth do to help the environment?

Health

24. Do you think the youth of New Brunswick receive enough accurate information on health related topics? (AIDS, STD's, teen pregnancy, first aid procedures).

25. Do you think that teenage suicide is a serious problem among youth in New Brunswick?

26. When you have a problem, is there someone you can talk to?

27. Are there enough support services for pregnant teens?

    a) If yes, what types are you aware of?

28. Do you think that teenage pregnancy is a problem in your community?

29. Are there enough support services for teenage mothers in your area?

30. In your opinion, what options should be made available for teenagers who are pregnant?

31. Do you feel there is a need for an emergency shelter for youth?

Justice

32. Do you feel that the youth of New Brunswick know their rights?

33. Do you feel the rights of the youth are protected enough by law?

    a) If no, explain.

34. Do you think that youth as a group are being treated fairly in this province?

    a) If no, explain.

35. In your opinion, what are some of the reasons young people get in trouble with the law?

Recreation

36. Do you feel there should be more organized recreational programs for NB youth?

    a) If yes, what type?

37. Do you feel that there should be a centres for youth?

    a) What type of centre would you like to see started?

38. Do you think that cults are becoming a problem in New Brunswick?

Other

39. Have you ever heard of the Youth Council of New Brunswick before?

40. If you have any concerns related to services and programs for youth, we would appreciate your comments.

Youth Council of New Brunswick Questionnaire - Aboriginal Youth

Please note that your participation in this survey is voluntary. If you do not wish to answer any or all questions, that is up to you. However, the Youth Council would like to know how you feel about current issues and your concerns. We want to hear from you!

Please fill in your answers in the spaces below. Thank you for taking the time to participate in this survey.

DEMOGRAPHIC - SECTION 1

1.1 GRADE (Question 4(1)(b)): _____

1.2 AGE: _____

1.3 SEX: _____

LOCATION: _____

DATE: _____

1.4 DO YOU LIVE ON OR OFF THE RESERVE: _____

1.5 DO YOU LIVE WITH:

- ☐ Parents
- ☐ Relatives
- ☐ Guardians
- ☐ Friends

- ☐ Independent
- ☐ Other

GENERAL - SECTION 2

1. In your opinion, what are the main issues/problems facing your generation?

2. Do you feel you have a say in the decisions that affect your life? How so, or not so?

EMPLOYMENT - SECTION 3

1. Have you ever looked for full-time employment (summer or other)?

   YES or NO

   If YES, were you successful in finding any?

   YES or NO

2. Do you feel that the educational institutions are preparing youth well enough for the working world?

   YES or NO

   If no, please give reasons:

3. What do you think are the 3 most important reasons for high youth unemployment?

   1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. What do you think should be done to increase the employment rate for today's aboriginal youth?

5. Are you aware of any government employment training programs?

   YES or NO

6. Have you used or participated in any government employment and training programs?

   YES or NO

   If yes, which one(s)?

7. Did you find that these programs helped you find further employment?

   YES or NO

EDUCATION - SECTION 4

1. Are you currently attending school?

   YES or NO

   If yes, please indicate your level of education.

   a. Junior high - what grade? 7, 8, 9.

b. High school- what grade? 10, 11, 12.

c. College or Technical School

d. University- what year? 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

e. Other

If no, last grade attended? _____

2. Have you ever dropped out of school?

YES or NO

If yes, why did you return?

3. Why do you think youth drop out of school?

4. Have you ever applied for a bursary or student loan?

YES or NO

5. Are you satisfied with the present student loan and bursary programs ?

YES or NO

If no, what changes should be made ?

6. Are you satisfied with the public school system of N.B ?

YES or NO

If no , what changes should be made ?

7. Did you feel prepared to go from the reserve school to the public school system of New Brunswick?

YES or NO

8. Do you think that young people receive enough sex education in the schools ?

YES or NO

If no, what do you feel is missing?

9. Do you think that condom vending machines should be placed in schools?

YES or NO

10. Do you feel that the education system prepares you for independent living?

YES or NO

11. Is there an aboriginal language course in your school?

YES or NO

12. Do you think that students should have some say in teacher/instructor evaluation?

YES or NO

13. Are you satisfied with the career counselling services within the school?

YES or NO

14. Who do you think young people would prefer to discuss their problems with:

    a. peer counsellor from their own age group

    b. guidance counsellor

ALCOHOL AND DRUGS - SECTION 5

1. Do you feel that there is a problem with alcohol and drugs in your community with youth ages 15-24?

   YES or NO

2. What do you think are the 3 most common reasons for alcohol and drug abuse among youth today?

   1. _____

   2. _____

   3. _____

3. (a) Do you feel there should be stricter laws against drinking and driving?

   YES or NO

   (b) Do you feel there should be stricter laws against drug possession?

   YES or NO

4. Do you think there is enough awareness of services or treatment programs for young people with alcohol/drug problems?

   YES or NO

5. Please list some of the services/programs that you are aware of in your aboriginal community/reserve for youth with alcohol/drug problems?

_____

_____

_____

_____

6. Would you use services/programs outside your aboriginal community?

   YES or NO

7. If you had the power to change the situation of youth with alcohol and drug problems in your community, what would you change?

ENVIRONMENT - SECTION 6

1. Do you feel the environmental issue is important ?

   YES or NO

2. What environmentally friendly habits do you or your family practice?

3. Is there recycling in your:

   a. home
   b. community
   c. aboriginal community/reserve

4. What are some concerns you have about the environment?

5. What can youth do to help the environment?

HEALTH - SECTION 7

1. Do you feel that the youth of New Brunswick receive enough accurate information on health related topics? (eg. AIDS, sexually transmitted diseases, contraception, teen pregnancy, first aid procedures, or eating disorders.)

   YES or NO

2. Do you think that teenage suicide is a serious problem among youth in New Brunswick?

   YES or NO

3. When you have a problem, is there someone you can talk to?

   YES or NO

   If yes, is that person a:

   a) parent

   b) friend

   c) teacher/counsellor

   d) other

4. Do you feel there should be more personal counselling within the schools, colleges and universities?

   YES or NO

5. Are you happy with your life?

YES or NO

6. Do you think your school cafeteria has a nutritious menu?

YES or NO

If no, what kind of changes should be made?

7. Are there enough support services for pregnant teens?

YES or NO

If yes, what types are you aware of?

8. Do you think that teenage pregnancy is a problem in your community?

YES or NO

9. Are there enough support services for teenage mothers in your area?

YES or NO

10. In your opinion, what options should be made available for teenagers who are pregnant?

11. Do you know the community health representative in your aboriginal community/reserve?

YES or NO

JUSTICE - SECTION 8

1. Do you feel that the youth of New Brunswick know their rights?

   YES or NO

2. Do you feel the rights of the youth are protected enough by law ?

   YES or NO

   If no, explain:

3. The legal age for drinking in New Brunswick is 19. Do you think it should be:

   (a) 18

   (b) 21

   (c) stay the same

   (d) abolished

4. Do you think that youth as a group are being treated fairly in this province?

   YES or NO

5. Do you think that aboriginal youth as a group are being treated fairly in this province?

   YES or NO

   If no, please explain:

6. In your opinion, what are some of the reasons young people get in trouble with the law?

RECREATION - SECTION 9

1. Are you involved in any community activities ? (eg. sports, volunteering, clubs, student or church council, dance club.)

   YES or NO

   If yes, what type, and how long have you been involved ?

2. Do you feel there should be more organized recreational programs for N.B youth ?

   YES or NO

   If yes, what type:

3. Do you feel that there should be a centre for youth in your community ?

   YES or NO

4. What type of centre would it be ? Who would run it? Where would it be?

5. What kind of activities would you like to have in this centre?

   _____

   _____

6. Is there a centre for youth in your aboriginal community/reserve?

   YES or NO

If yes, what kind of centre?

7. Do you use the centre? Why or Why not?

8. Do you feel there is a need for a emergency shelter for youth in your community?

YES or NO

If yes, please tell us why?

OTHER - SECTION 10

1. Have you heard of the Youth Council of New Brunswick before?

YES or NO

If yes, please tell us how you first heard of us?

2. If you have any concerns related to services and programs for youth, we would appreciate your comments:

THANK-YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION IN THIS SURVEY!!!

Youth Council of New Brunswick Questionnaire - General

Most of the questions from the survey used in the Aboriginal Youth Tour of September 1991 are included in this questionnaire, however, some modifications have been made and additional questions have been included.

Please note that your participation in this survey is voluntary. If you do not wish to answer any or all questions, that is up to you. However, the Youth Council would like to know how you feel about current issues and your concerns. We want to hear from you!

THANK YOU FOR TAKING THE TIME TO PARTICIPATE IN THIS SURVEY.

Please (circle the letter that corresponds with your answer) or write your answers in the spaces provided below.

DATE: _____

NAME OF HIGH SCHOOL: _____

DEMOGRAPHICS - SECTION 1

1. GRADE LEVEL (Question 4(1)(b)): _____

2. AGE: _____

3. SEX: _____

PLACE OF RESIDENCE (city, town, etc.): _____

4. DO YOU LIVE WITH:

☐ Parent(s)

☐ Relative(s)

- ☐ Guardian(s)
- ☐ Friend(s)
  - ☐ Alone
- ☐ Other (please specify) _____

5. ARE YOU:

- ☐ Native
- ☐ Disabled
- ☐ A member of a visible minority group

6. MARITAL STATUS:

- ☐ Single
- ☐ Single parent
- ☐ Married

GENERAL - SECTION 2

1. In your opinion, what are the main issues/problems facing your generation?

2. Do you feel you have a say in the decisions that affect your life?

   YES or NO

   If NO, please explain your answer.

EMPLOYMENT - SECTION 3

1. Have you ever looked for full-time employment (summer or other)?

   YES or NO

   If YES, were you successful in finding any?

   YES or NO

2. If you have already worked or if you are presently working; what kind of job was/is it?

   (a) Summer job
   (b) Part-time job (less than 12 hrs./week)
   (c) Full-time job
   (d) After-school job

3. Do you feel that the school is preparing youth well enough for the working world?

   YES or NO

   If NO, please give reasons:

4. The unemployment rate for youth in New Brunswick is 16.5%, which is higher than the Canadian average. Why are so many youth unemployed in New Brunswick? (Please circle the three most important answers):

   (a) Not enough jobs
   (b) Not enough education
   (c) You have to be bilingual
   (d) Income Assistance
   (e) Unemployment Insurance benefits
   (f) Not enough work experience
   (g) Don't know the right people
   (h) Employers think young people aren't mature enough
   (i) Not enough work skills
   (j) Don't know how or where to look for a job

5. Are you aware of any government employment training programs?

YES or NO

6. Do you feel that the following training would help you get a job. (Please circle as many as you think you would need).

(a) Resume writing
(b) Life skills
(c) Presentation skills
(d) Career counselling
(e) Motivation and self confidence
(f) Job search techniques
(g) None of the above
(h) Other (please specify)

7. Do you believe that female youth have more difficulty in finding a job than male youth?

YES or NO

Please give one reason why?

8. Do you believe that youth are more likely to receive the worst jobs that other people do not want to do?

YES or NO

9. There are currently a number of government employment training programs which are aimed to help youth find and keep a job. Among the government services or educational institutions listed below, please circle those that you feel help youth in finding a job or getting more education or training skills:

(a) Youth Access Centre
(b) Department of Labour
(c) Canada employment centre (manpower)
(d) Department of Income Assistance (welfare)
(e) Community college
(f) University
(g) High School

10. Have you already heard of the following government programs?

Please circle as many as you know:

(a)	Youth Strategy (Access centres)	(g)	B.T.S.D.
(b)	Canadian Jobs Strategy	(h)	Entry Program
(c)	Stay in-School	(i)	F.O.C.U.S.
(d)	Academic Upgrading	(j)	Re-Entry
(e)	Student Summer Program	(k)	W.O.W.
(f)	Opportunity Corps/Job Access		

11. Have you used or are you currently using one of these programs?

YES or NO

If yes, which one(s)?

12. Do you think that these programs helped you find further employment?

YES or NO

EDUCATION - SECTION 4

1. Are you currently attending school?

YES or NO

If YES, please indicate your grade level:

a. Junior High - What Grade? 7, 8, or 9.

b. High School - What Grade? 10, 11, or 12.

c. Academic Upgrading - What Program? (please specify)

(i) Literacy

(ii) Intermediate Upgrading

(iii) B.T.S.D.

(iv) G.E.D.

d. Community College or Technical School

What Program? (please specify) _____

What Year? (please specify) _____

e. University - What Year? 1, 2, 3, or 4.

f. Other. (please specify) _____

2. If you are no longer attending school, what was your last grade completed? (please circle last grade completed)

School: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Community College: Year 1 or 2.

University: Year 1, 2, 3, or 4.

3. Have you ever dropped out of school?

YES or NO

(a) If YES, why did you leave school?

(b) Why did you return to school?

4. Why do you think youth drop out of school?

5. Are you aware that there is special help and assistance available for school dropouts in the form of counselling, training, work experience, and academic upgrading?

YES or NO

6. Did you receive or are you receiving assistance from Youth Access Centre counsellors?

YES or NO

7. Are you currently on a Youth Strategy sponsored seat or course in Literacy or Academic Upgrading (B.T.S.D. etc.)?

YES or NO

8. If YES, has your Access Centre counsellor kept in touch with you during and after your training or upgrading to ensure that everything is going well?

YES or NO

If YES, are you satisfied with the follow-up services that Youth Access Centre counsellors have offered?

YES or NO

9. If you answered NO to question 8, what could Youth Access Centre counsellors do to improve their service to you?

Are you aware of the Stay-In-School program in your school district?

11. Have you ever applied for a bursary or student loan?

YES or NO

12. If YES, are you satisfied with the present student loan and bursary programs ?

YES or NO

If NO, how could it be improved?

13. Is your school doing enough to prepare you for higher education?

YES or NO

If NO, what else could be done by your school to better prepare you?

14. What are you planning to do after your course or your High School diploma? (Please circle your answer).

(a)	Community College	(e)	University
(b)	Hairdressing School	(f)	Agriculture School
(c)	Ranger School	(g)	Join the Army
(d)	Find a Job	(h)	Other (please specify)

_____

15. Do you think that young people receive enough sex education in the schools ?

YES or NO

If NO, what do you feel is missing?

16. Do you think that condom vending machines should be placed in schools?

YES or NO

17. Do you feel that the education system prepares you for independent living?

YES or NO

If NO, what is missing in our schools, colleges and universities?

18. Do you think that students should have some say in teacher/instructor evaluation?

YES or NO

19. Are you satisfied with the career counselling services at school?

YES or NO

20. Who do you think young people would prefer to discuss their problems or important decisions about their life with?

(a) Peer counsellor from their own age group
(b) Guidance counsellor
(c) Social worker
(d) Youth Access counsellor
(e) Parent(s)
(f) Brother/sister
(g) Religious persons (priest, nun, clergyman, etc.)
(h) Friend(s)
(i) Friend(s) of parents
(j) Teacher(s)
(k) Other (please specify)

ALCOHOL AND DRUGS - SECTION 5

1. Do you feel that there is a problem with alcohol and drugs in your community among youth ages 15-24?

   YES or NO

2. What do you think are the 3 most common reasons for alcohol and drug abuse among youth today?

   a. _____

   b. _____

   c. _____

3. Do you feel there should be stricter laws against drinking and driving?

   YES or NO

4. Do you feel there should be stricter laws against drug possession?

   YES or NO

5. Please list some of the services/programs that you are aware of in your community for youth with alcohol/drug problems?

6. Do you think there is enough awareness of services or treatment programs for young people with alcohol/drug problems?

   YES or NO

7. Do you know if the Youth Access Centres offer alcohol and drug counselling?

   YES or NO

8. If you had the power to change the situation of youth with alcohol and drug problems in your community, what would you change?

9. Do you feel that there is a need for an alcohol and drug treatment centre for youth in your community?

   YES or NO

   If YES, what kind of centre do you think it should be?

ENVIRONMENT - SECTION 6

1. Do you feel the environmental issue is important?

   YES or NO

2. What environmentally friendly habits do you or your family practice?

3. Is there recycling in your:

   (a) home

   (b) community

4. What are some concerns you have about the environment?

5. What can youth do to help the environment?

HEALTH - SECTION 7

1. Do you feel that the youth of New Brunswick receive enough accurate information on health related topics? (eg. AIDS, sexually transmitted diseases, contraception, teen pregnancy, first aid procedures, or eating disorders).

   YES or NO

2. Do you think that teenage suicide is a serious problem among youth in New Brunswick?

   YES or NO

3. When you have a problem, is there someone you can talk to?

   YES or NO

   If YES, is that person a:

   (a) Parent
   (b) Friend
   (c) Teacher
   (d) Counsellor
   (e) Other (please specify) _____

4. Do you feel there should be more personal counselling within the schools, colleges and universities?

   YES or NO

5. Do you think your school cafeteria has a nutritious menu?

YES or NO

If NO, what kind of changes should be made?

6. In your dating relationships, have you ever experienced some form of violence?

YES or NO

If YES, what form of violence did you experience? (Please circle all those that apply).

(a) verbal threat
(b) throwing objects
(c) slapping
(d) punching
(e) knife used
(f) gun
(g) sexual assault
(h) other, (specify)_____

7. Do you think that teenage pregnancy is a problem in your community?

YES or NO

8. Are there enough support services for pregnant teens?

YES or NO

If YES, what types are you aware of?

9. Are there enough support services for teenage mothers in your area?

YES or NO

10. In your opinion, what options should be made available for teenagers who are pregnant?

11. Do you feel there is a need for a emergency shelter for youth in your community?

YES or NO

If YES, please tell us why?

JUSTICE - SECTION 8

1. Do you feel that New Brunswick youth know their rights?

YES or NO

2. Do you feel the rights of the youth are protected enough by law ?

YES or NO

If NO, please explain your answer:

3. The legal age for drinking in New Brunswick is 19. Do you think it should: (please circle one answer).

(a) be 18
(b) be 21
(c) stay the same
(d) be abolished

4. Do you think that youth as a group are being treated fairly in this province?

YES or NO

If NO, please explain your answer:

5. In your opinion, what are some of the reasons young people get in trouble with the law?

RECREATION - SECTION 9

1. Are you involved in any community activities ? (eg. sports, volunteering, clubs, student or church council, dance club).

   YES or NO

   If YES, what type, and how long have you been involved?

2. Do you feel there should be more organized recreational programs for N.B. youth?

   YES or NO

   If YES, what type:

3. Do you feel that there should be a centre for youth in your community?

   YES or NO

   If YES, what type of centre would it be? Who would run it? Where would it be located? (Answer in space on next page)

4. What kind of activities would you like to have in this centre?

5. Is there a centre for youth in your community?

   YES or NO

6. If YES, do you use the centre? Why or why not?

OTHER - SECTION 10

1. Have you heard of the Youth Council of New Brunswick before?

   YES or NO

   If YES, please tell us how you first heard of us?

2. If you have any concerns related to services and programs for youth, we would appreciate your comments :

THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION IN THIS SURVEY!!!

Youth Perspectives 91

ABORIGINAL SUPPLEMENT

YOUTH COUNCIL OF NEW BRUNSWICK

CONSEIL DE LA JEUNESSE DU NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK

Provincial Tour Report

New Brunswick

Youth Council of New Brunswick

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June 1992

Ce document est disponible en français

CNB 89085

Note to Reader

*Please note that the **Youth Perspectives 91 Aboriginal Supplement** should be read in conjunction with the **Youth Perspectives Tour 91 Report.** All background information, commentary, and recommendations can be found within the Tour Report. The Aboriginal Supplement contains only the Survey Analysis.*

YOUTH PERSPECTIVES 91
Provincial Tour Report

ABORIGINAL SUPPLEMENT
Survey Analysis

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1.0 Summary of Findings

PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

A total of 266 (136 females, 124 males and 6 youth - gender not specified) were surveyed from seven high schools across the province. The High Schools surveyed included:

Dalhousie Regional High School	Dalhousie
North/South Esk Junior/High School	Red Bank
Miramichi Valley High School	Newcastle
Harkins Junior High School	Newcastle
Southern Victoria High School	Perth Andover
Fredericton High School	Fredericton
Bonar Law Memorial School	Rexton

A copy of the questionnaire can be found in Appendix F of the Youth Perspectives Provincial Tour Report.

The questionnaire was comprised of the following sections:

Section 1:	Demographics
Section 2:	General
Section 3:	Employment
Section 4:	Education
Section 5:	Alcohol and Drugs
Section 6:	Environment
Section 7:	Health
Section 8:	Justice
Section 9:	Recreation
Section 10:	Other

A total of 2 questions were omitted in the presentation of results due to inconclusive data.

These questions included:

Question 4.4

Have you ever applied for a bursary or student loan? Yes or No

Question 4.5

Are you satisfied with the present student loan and bursary program? Yes or No

If no, what changes should be made?

2.0 Graphs and Tables

2.1 DEMOGRAPHICS

Question:

Grade level of respondent

a. Grade 7
b. Grade 8
c. Grade 9
d. Grade 10
e. Grade 11
f. Grade 12
g. Other
h. Non response

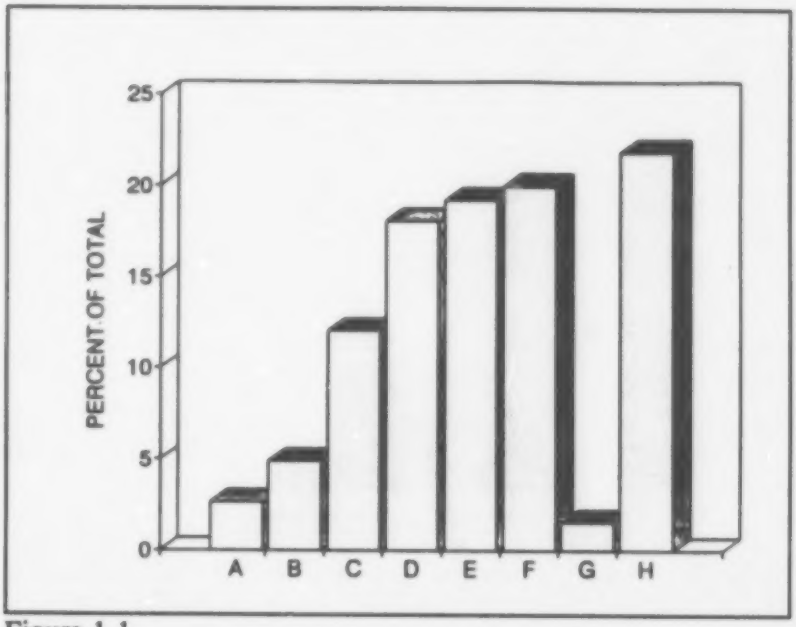

Figure 1.1

Question:

Age of the participant

a. 13 years
b. 14 years
c. 15 years
d. 16 years
e. 17 years
f. 18 years
g. 19 and over
h. Non response

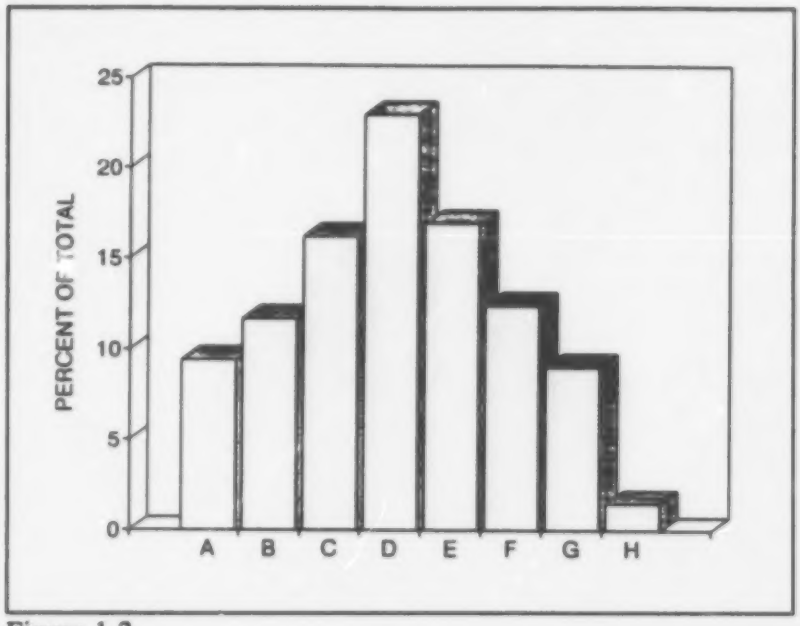

Figure 1.2

Question:

Gender

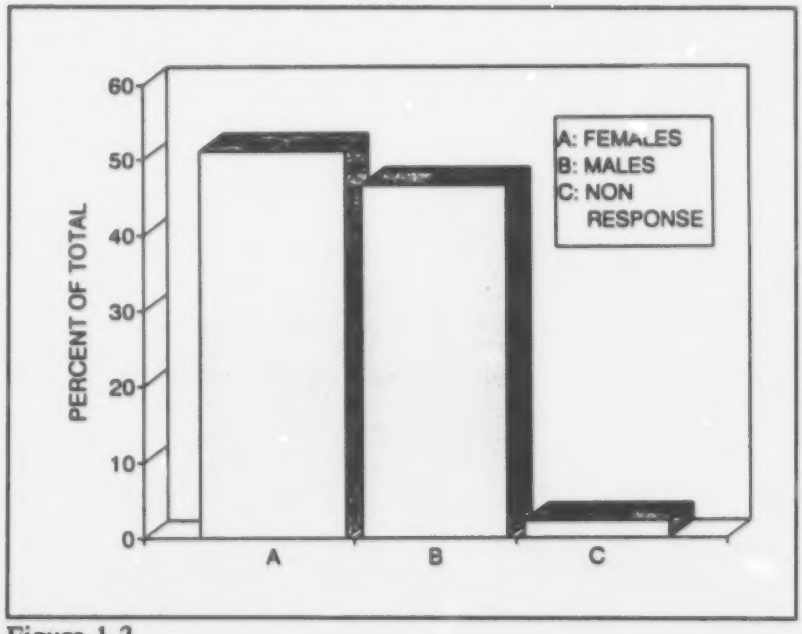

Figure 1.3

Question:

Place of residency

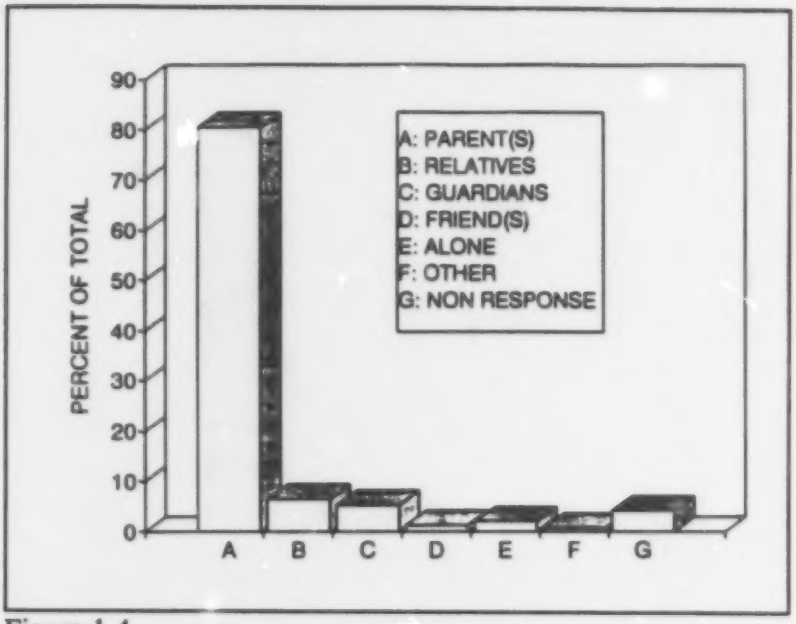

Figure 1.4

Question:

Do you live on or off the reserve?

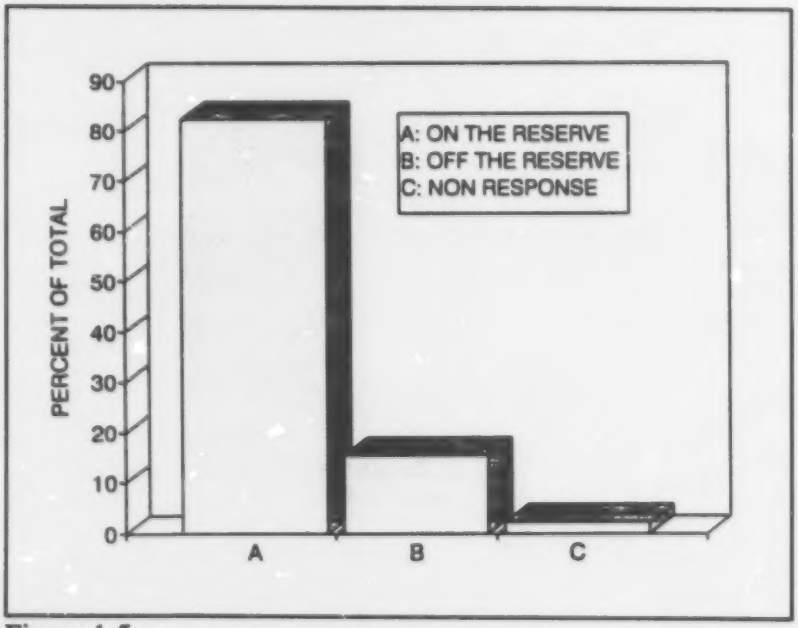

Figure 1.5

2.2 GENERAL

Question:

In your opinion, what are the main issues/problems facing your generation? Please note of the 266 youth surveyed, some gave more than one answer to the question.

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Drugs	85
Alcohol	78
Socio-cultural issues/loss of language	28
Teenage pregnancy/Abortion	27
Sexuality/Aids & other S.T.D.'s	17
Stress to succeed in school (dropouts)	15
Discrimination (Race, Sex, Age, Rights of Youth)	15
Lack of employment	13
Environment/pollution	11
War/violence/aggression/abuse	10
Suicide	9
Peer pressures	9
Family problems	8
Assimilation	8
Economic recession, poverty, cost of living/GST	5
Boredom	4
Lack of identity	4
Homelessness	3
Not enough Aboriginal teachers	3
Education	3
Training/Work experience	1

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Satanism	1
Youth bothered by the law	1
Everything	1
Non response	108

Table 2.1

Question:

Do you feel you have any say in the decisions that affect your life?

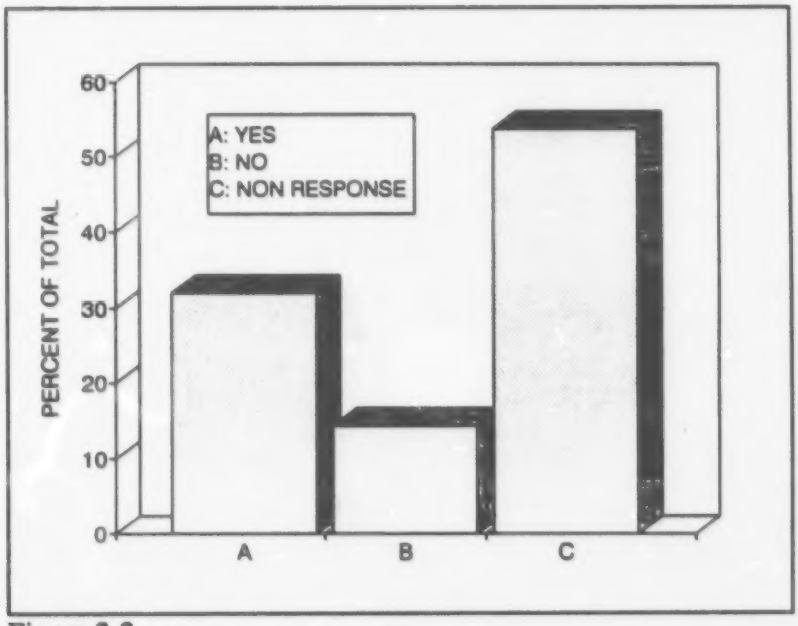

Figure 2.2

Question:

Do you feel you have a say in the decisions that affect your life? If yes, how so? A total of 84 responded yes. Their responses are listed below. Please note that some gave more than one answer or no response at all to this part of the question.

ANSWERS	TOTALS
It is my life/my responsibility	42
Independent	6
Parents treat me like an adult	5
Have to start sometime	3
Mature/old enough	2
Sometimes	2
People ask what I want	1
Had to take care of myself after death in the family	1
Realized I had to make it on my own	1
Non response	22

Table 2.2.1

Question:

Do you feel you have a say in the decisions that affect your life? If no, how not so? A total of 39 responded no. Their responses are listed below. Please note that some gave more than one answer or no response at all to this part of the question.

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Nobody asks for youth's opinion/no one listens	9
Parents/teachers have control	7
Government has control	3
Youth looked down on	1
Have no control over the future	1
Peer pressure	1

ANSWERS	TOTALS
No control at school	1
Non response	15

Table 2.2.2

2.3 EMPLOYMENT

Question:

Have you ever looked for full-time employment (summer or other)?

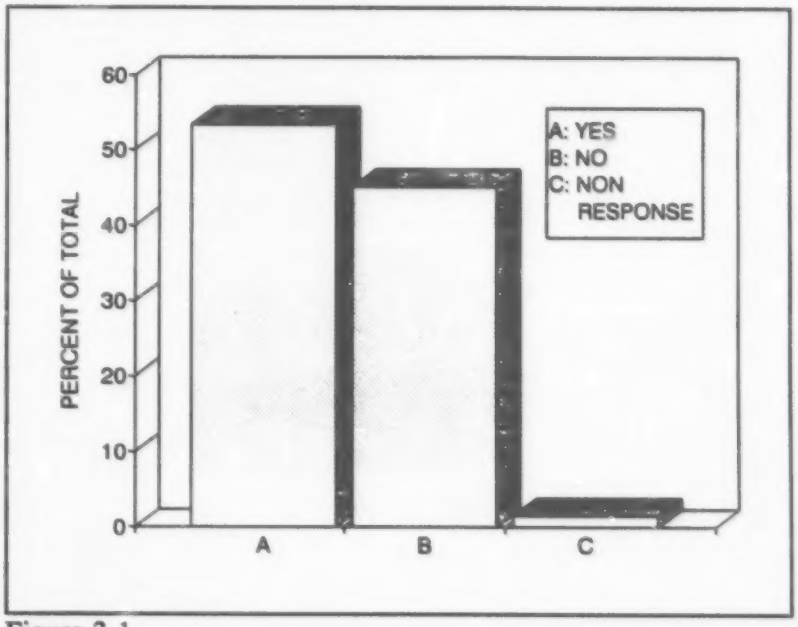

Figure 3.1

Question:

If yes, were you successful in finding any?

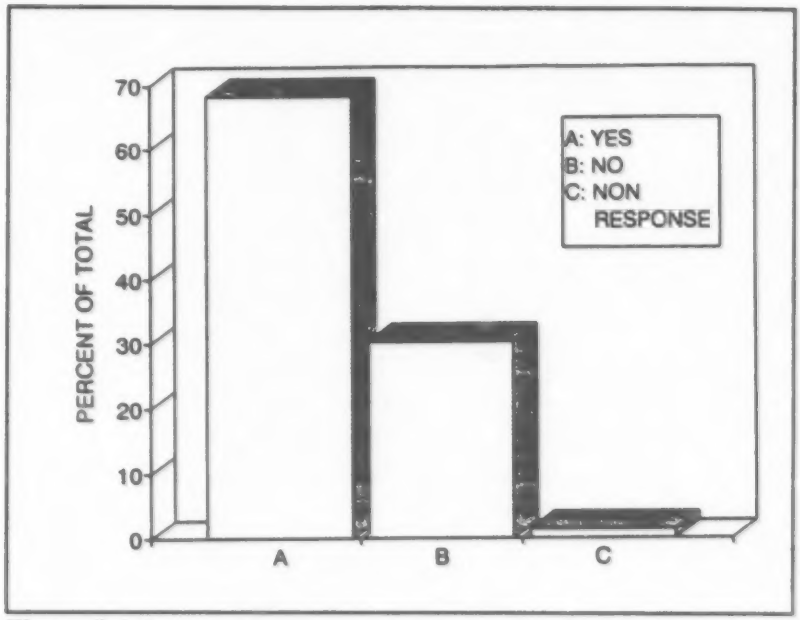

Figure 3.1.1.

Question:

Do you feel that the educational institutions are preparing youth well enough for the working world?

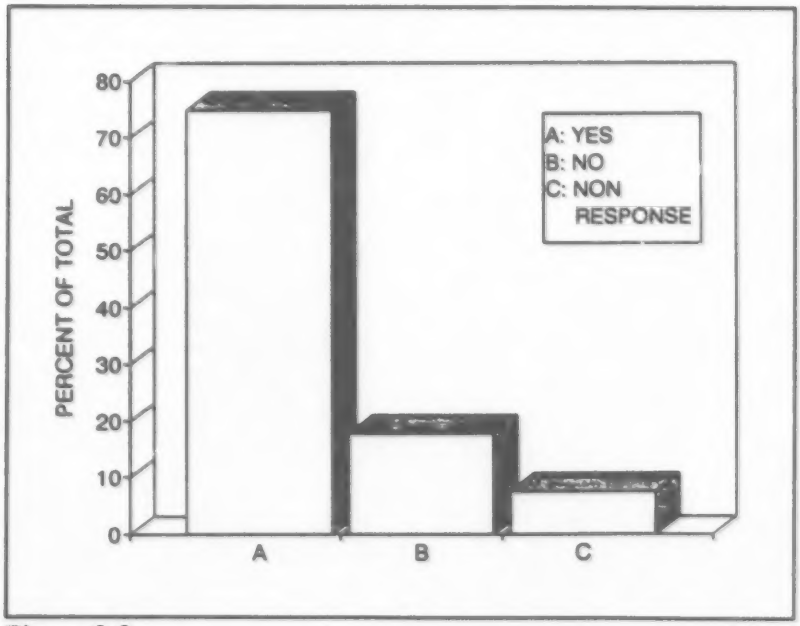

Figure 3.2

Question:

Do you feel that the educational institutions are preparing youth well enough for the working world? If NO, please give reasons: A total of 47 responded no. Their responses are listed below. Please note that some gave more than one answer or no response at all to this part of the question.

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Need more life/job skills	13
Too many courses unrelated to job market (too much emphasis on academics)	8
Need more work experience	4
Teacher evaluations needed (Lack of communication between educators and youth)	3
More individuality and responsibility should be encouraged by the youth	2
Need more education after high school	1
Problems neglected	1
Non response	16

Table 3.2

Question:

What do you think are the 3 most important reasons for high youth unemployment? Please note out of the 266 youth surveyed, some gave more than one answer to the question.

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Drop outs/Lack of Education	75
Lack of experience	67
Lack of motivation/low self esteem	52
Not enough employment opportunities	34
Too young/want older people	21
Employers lack confidence in youth	21

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Drugs	21
Alcohol	17
Prejudice	15
Income Assistance/Unemployment Insurance	11
Early pregnancy	5
Family problems	4
Taxes/free trade	4
Politicians/Government	3
Need to be bilingual	2
Criminal record	1
Non response	101

Table 3.3

Question:

What do you think should be done to increase the employment rate for today's aboriginal youth? Please note of the 266 youth surveyed, some gave more than one answer to the question.

ANSWERS	TOTALS
More opportunities on the reserve	44
More training programs	32
More education	17
More assistance for youth/counsellors	15
Stop prejudice	5
Trust youth	5
Aboriginal job finding club	3
Nothing	2
Start aboriginal college	2

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Self government	2
Elders set examples	2
Give jobs to people who really need them	2
Help living/working off the reserve	1
Transportation	1
Stop being lazy	1
Non response	143

Table 3.4

Question:

Are you aware of any government employment training programs?

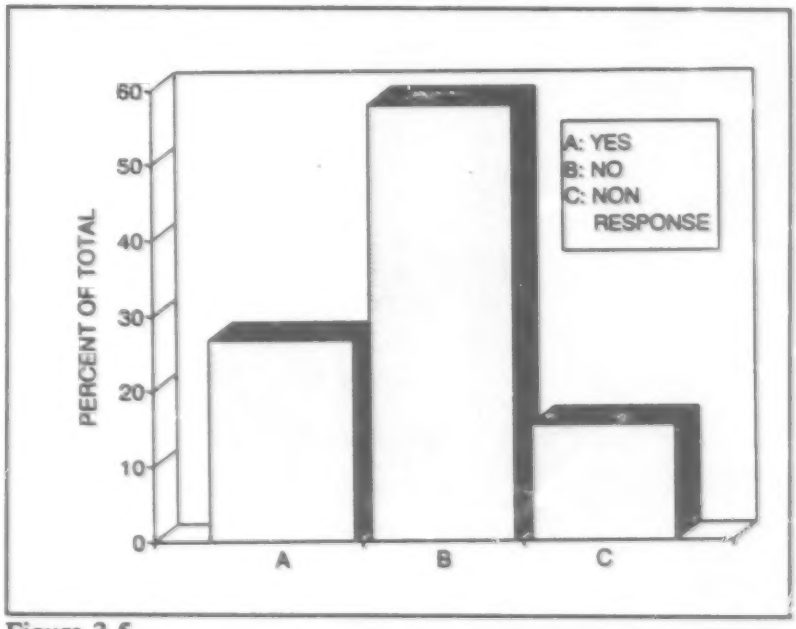

Figure 3.5

Question:

Have you used or participated in any government employment and training programs?

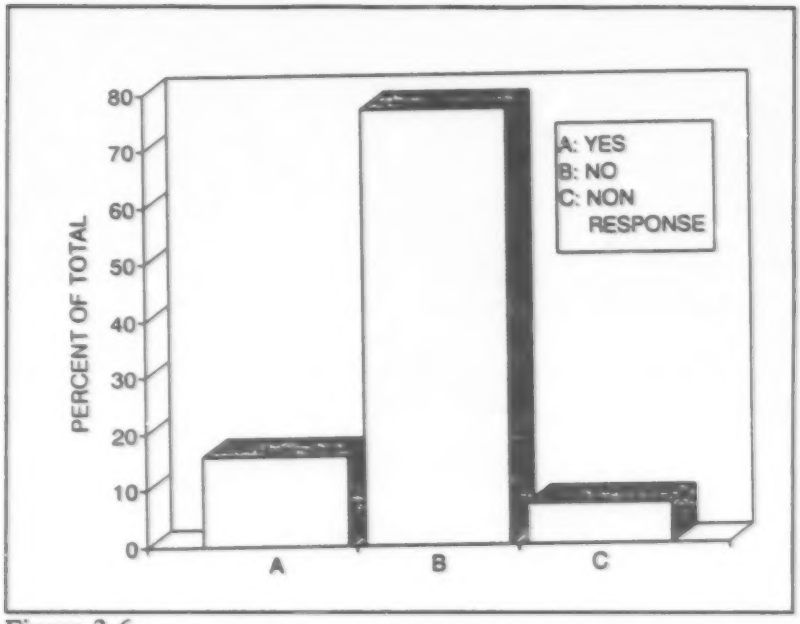

Figure 3.6

Question:

Have you used or participated in any government employment and training programs? If yes, which one(s)? A total of 42 responded yes. Their responses are listed below. Please note that some gave more than one answer or no response at all to this part of the question.

ANSWERS	TOTALS
W.O.W.	22
Student Summer Program	10
Work with Government	3
Access Centre	1
B.T.S.D.	1
N.B.C.C. - Job Training	1
Reforestation	1

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Computer Course	1
Challenge	1
Non response	6

Table 3.6

Question:

Did you find that these programs helped you find further employment?

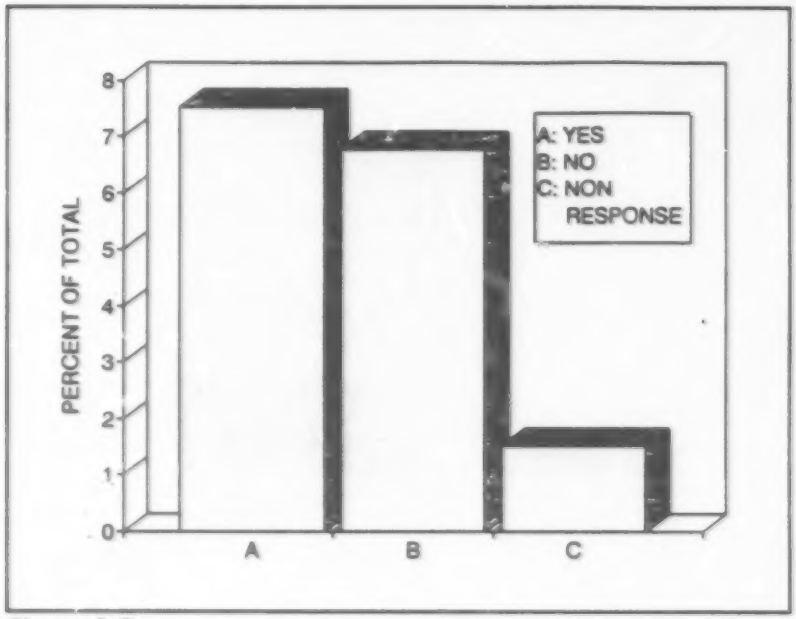

Figure 3.7

2.4 EDUCATION

Question:

Are you currently attending school?

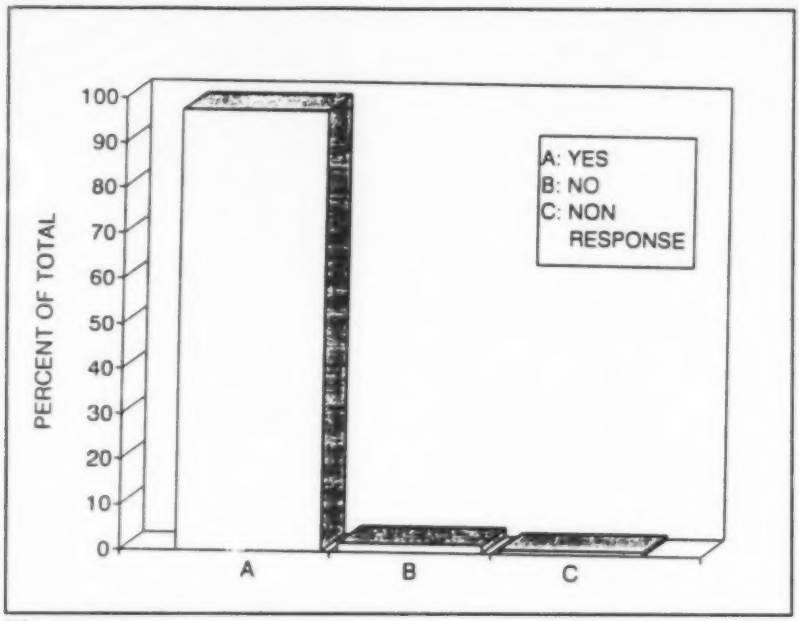

Figure 4.1

Question:

Have you ever dropped out of school?

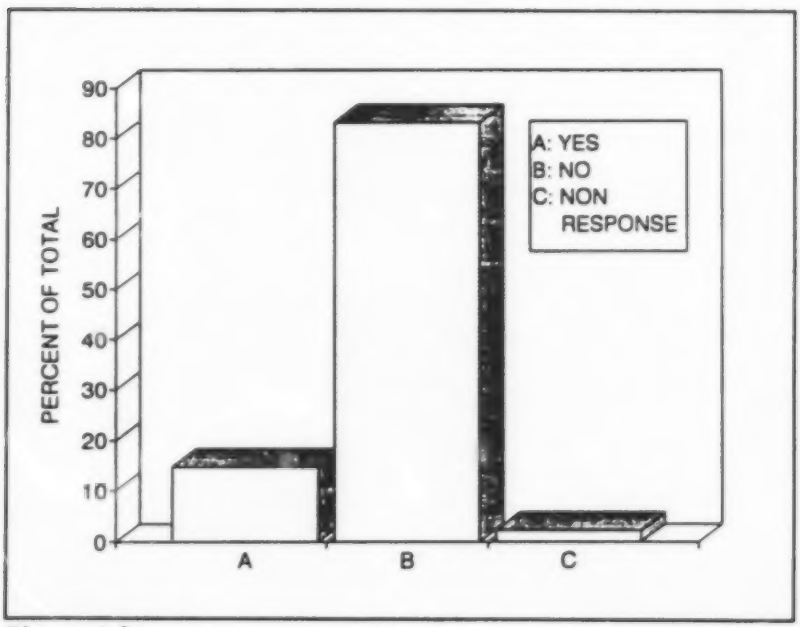

Figure 4.2

Question:

Have you ever dropped out of school? If yes, why did you return? A total of 39 responded yes. Their responses are listed below. Please note that some gave more than one answer or no response at all to this part of the question.

ANSWERS	TOTALS
More education	14
Wanted to find a job	5
To have a goal/better myself	4
Bored at home	4
Wanted to go to University	2
Forced to return	2
That's where friends are	1
Unaware of consequences	1
Returned to reserve	1
Recovered from illness	1
Non response	8

Table 4.2

Question:

Why do you think youth drop out of school? Please note of the 266 youth surveyed, some gave more than one answer to the question

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Family problems	44
Drug/alcohol problem	43
Having difficulties/stress	42
Low-self esteem (Lack of ambition/motivation/interest)	41
Education is not important	34

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Teacher/Student conflicts (lack of Native teachers)	23
School problems	23
Bored/tired of it	13
Need job/money	12
Peer pressure	11
Social/cultural prejudice	8
Learning difficulties/Need more individual help	7
Pregnancy/Single parent	6
People don't care about youth	4
Unaware of consequences	3
Accident/illness	1
Non response	44

Table 4.3

Question:

Are you satisfied with the public school system of New Brunswick?

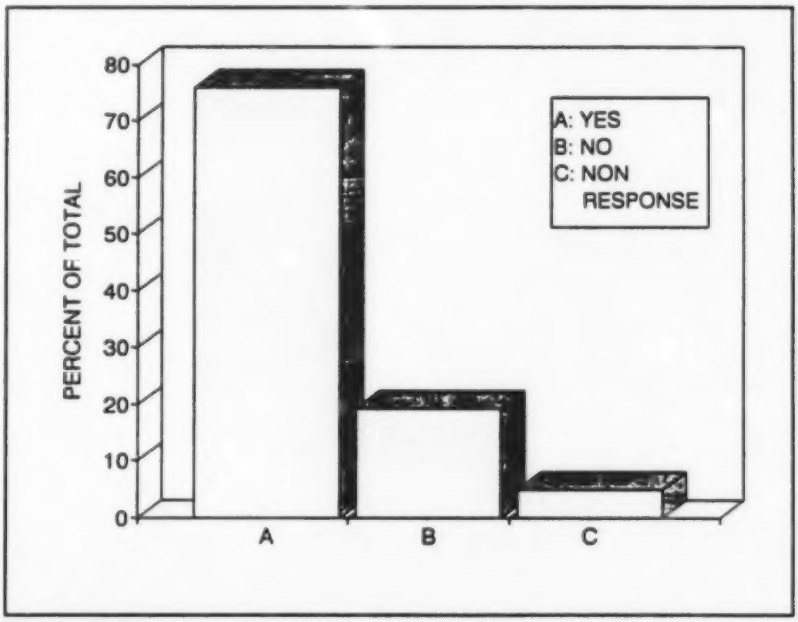

Figure 4.6

Question:

Are you satisfied with the public school system of N.B.? If no, what changes should be made? A total of 51 responded no. Their responses are listed below. Please note that some gave more than one answer or no response at all to this part of the question.

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Less time spent in school	10
Teach own language/history/religion/culture	7
Better teachers/More native teachers/Counsellors	6
Too many rules	5
Change policy on required courses	4
Prejudice	4
Learn more about outside world	2
Eliminate French	2
More sex education (condoms)	2
Less fighting/more social skills	2
More help for addiction	1
More financial assistance for the schools	1
School for learning disabled	1
Non response	9

Table 4.6

Question:

Did you feel prepared to go from the reserve school to the public school system of New Brunswick?

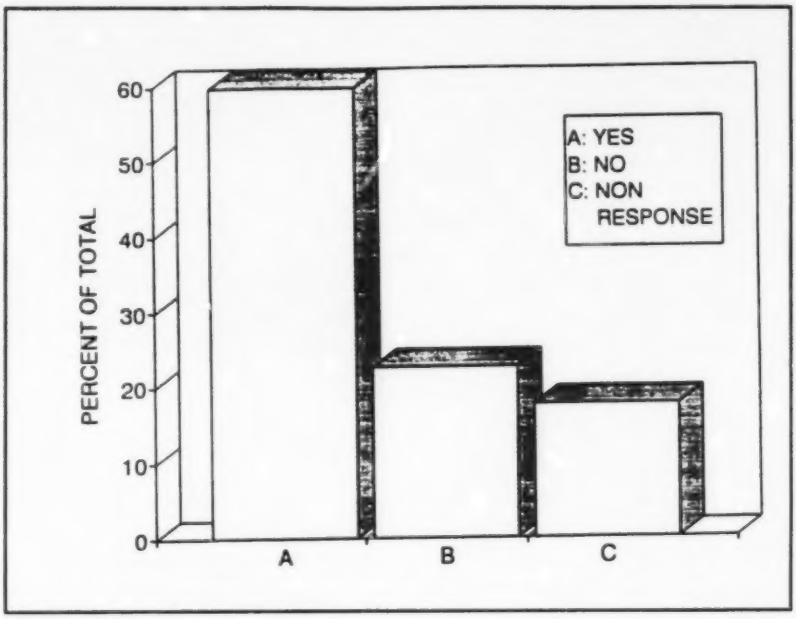

Figure 4.7

Question:

Do you think that young people receive enough sex education in the schools?

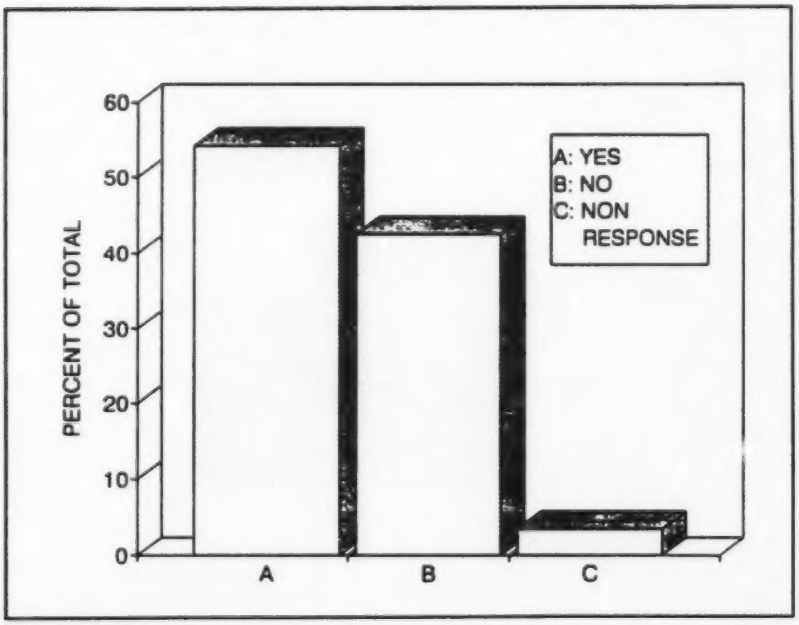

Figure 4.8

Question:

Do you think that young people receive enough sex education in the schools? If no, what do you feel is missing? A total of 113 responded no. Their responses are listed below. Please note that some gave more than answer or no response at all to this part of the question.

ANSWERS	TOTALS
More explanation/information (pregnancy, STD's, AIDS, etc.)	47
Taught as a process of cumulative information from Junior High through High School	16
Need courses in sex education (use of condoms, Aids/STD's)	6
More open discussions	5
Need teachers who are knowledgeable and comfortable with subject matters	4
The use of birth control	2
Mandatory course in sex education	2
Non response	37

Table 4.8

Question:

Do you think that condom machines should be placed in schools?

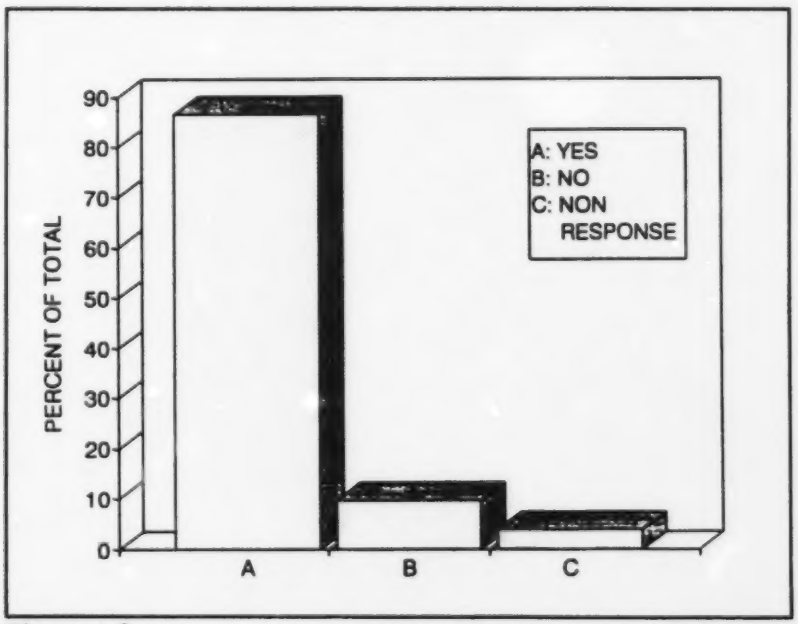

Figure 4.9

Question:

Do you think that the education system prepares you for independent living?

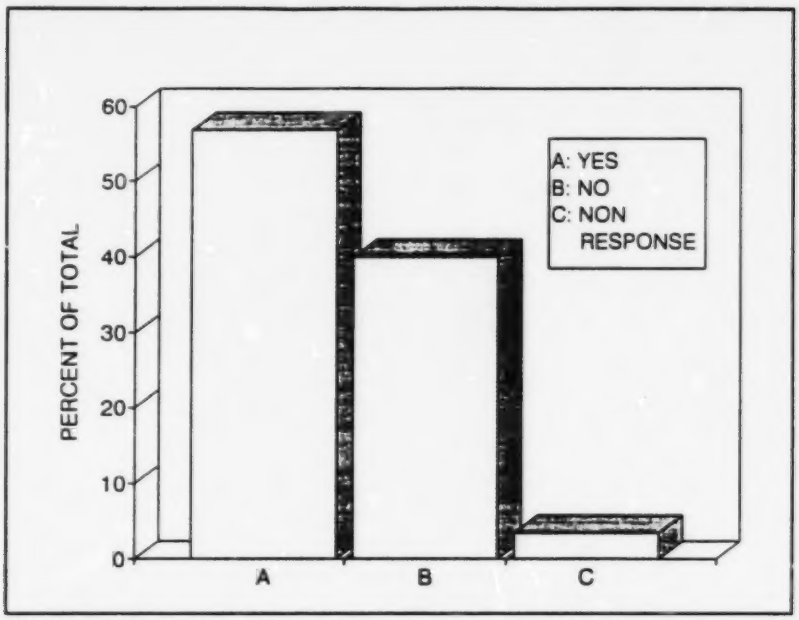

Figure 4.10

Question:

Is there an aboriginal language course in your school?

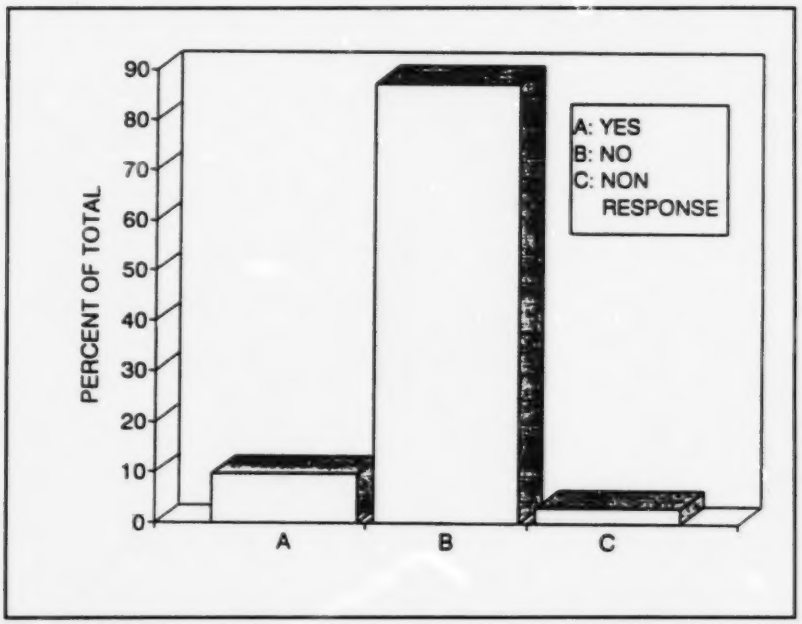

Figure 4.11

Question:

Do you think that students should have some say in teacher/instructor evaluation?

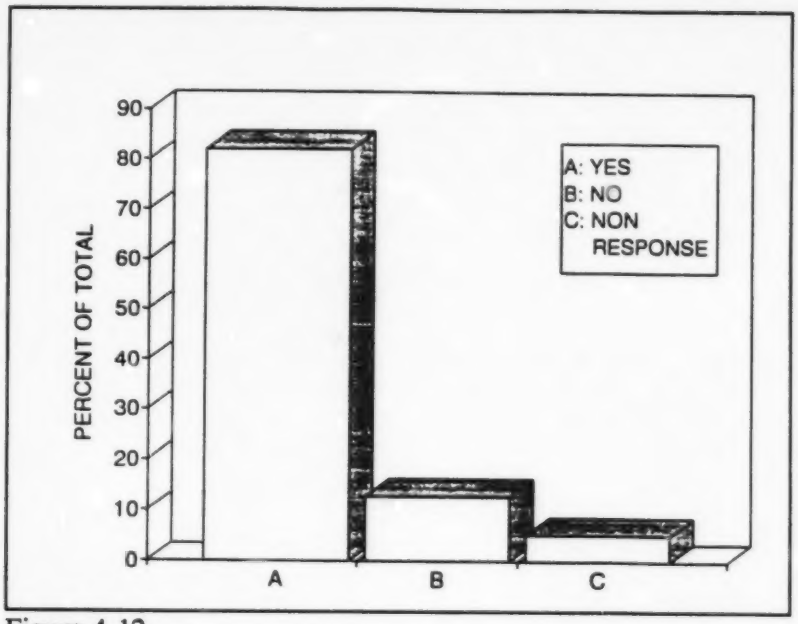

Figure 4.12

Question:

Are you satisfied with the career counselling services within the school?

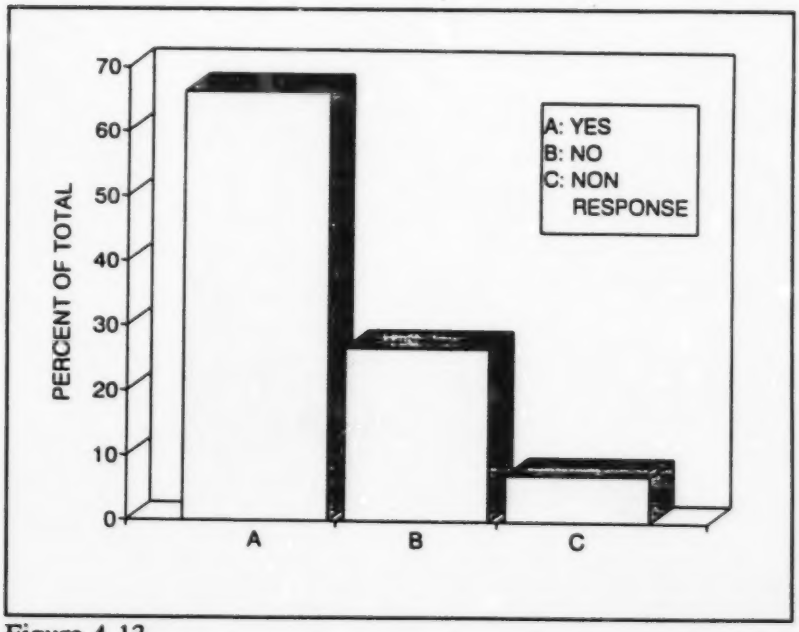

Figure 4.13

Question:

Who do you think young people would prefer to discuss their problems with?

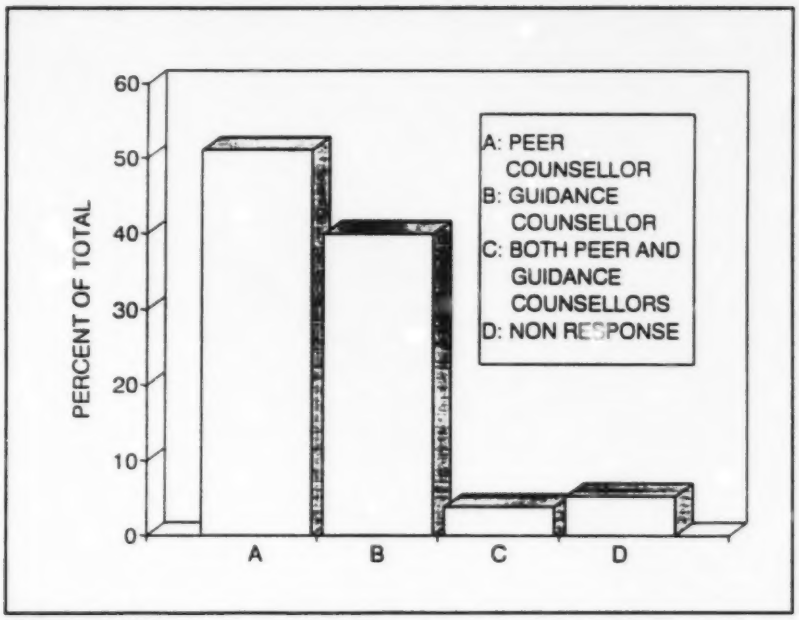

Figure 4.14

2.5 ALCOHOL AND DRUGS

Question:

Do you feel that there is a problem with alcohol and drugs in your community with youth ages 15-24?

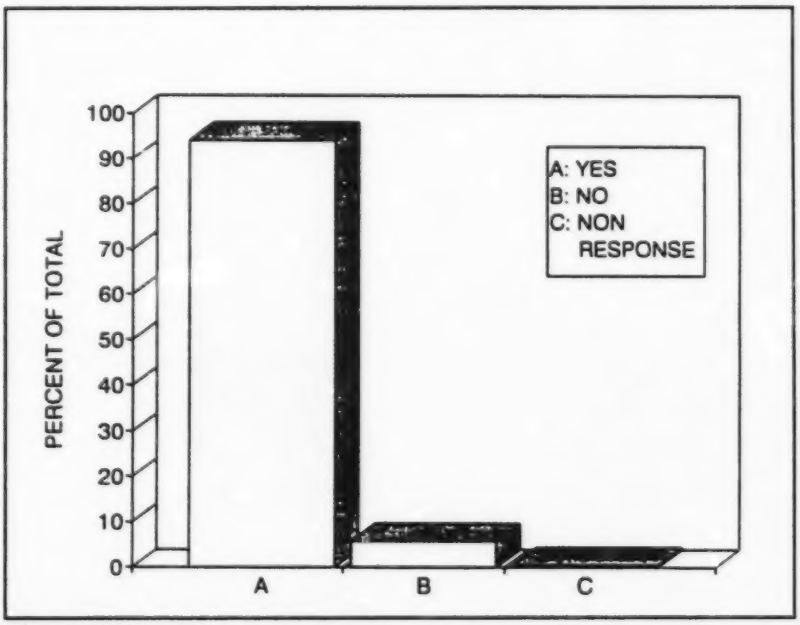

Figure 5.1

Question:

What did you think are the 3 most common reasons for alcohol and drug abuse among youth today? Please note of the 266 youth surveyed, some gave more than one answer to the question.

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Peer pressure	170
Coping/self-esteem	69
Family problems	67
Curiosity/Experience it/have fun	58
Lack of recreation/Leisure activities	46
Seeing parents doing it	35
Easy access/pushers	26
Neglect/rejection/abuse	16
Stress to succeed/drop outs	14
Addiction	12
Unaware of consequences	2
Can't find work	2
Early pregnancy	1
Non response	36

Table 5.2

Question:

Do you feel there should be stricter laws against drinking and driving?

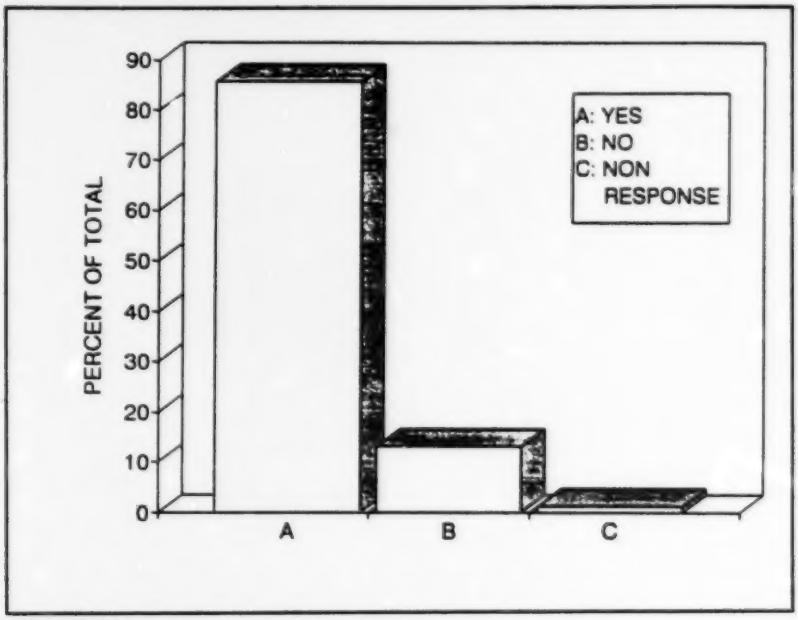

Figure 5.3

Question:

Do you feel there should be stricter laws against drug possession?

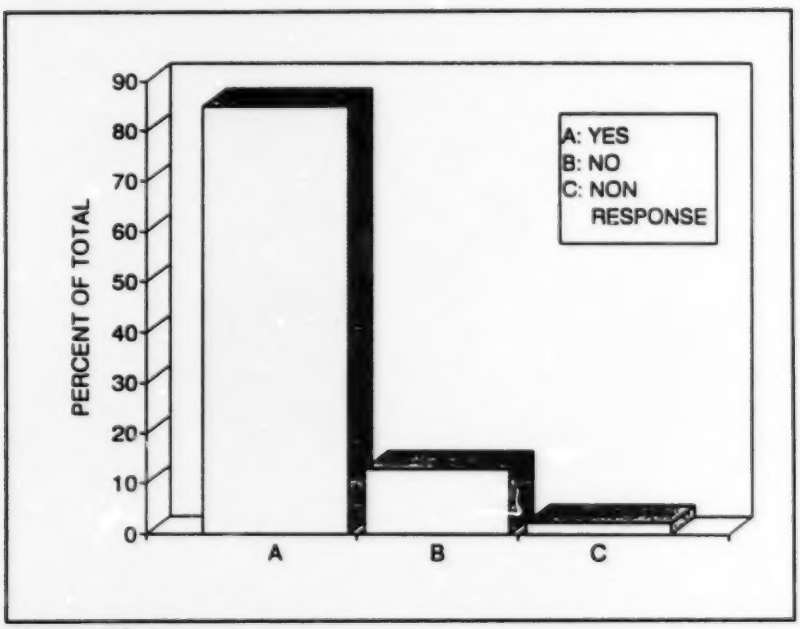

Figure 5.3.1

Question:

Do you think there is enough awareness of services or treatment programs for young people with alcohol/drug problems?

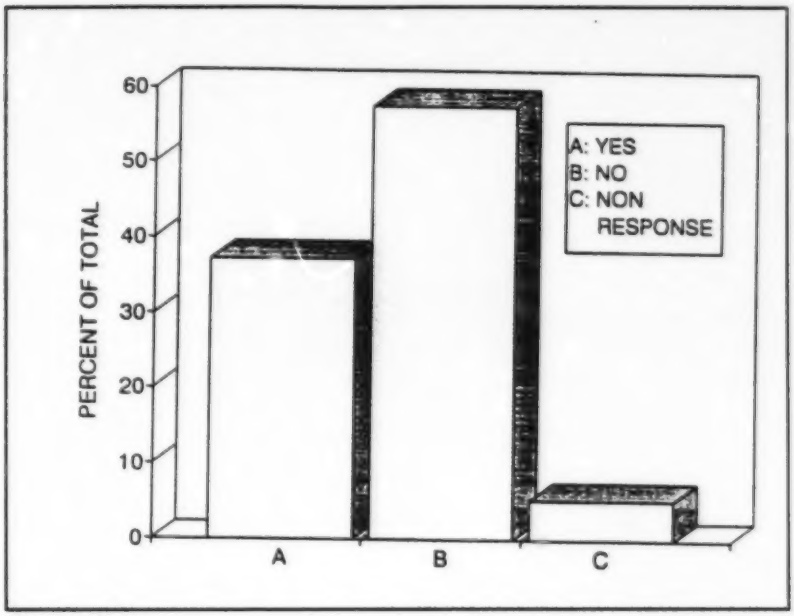

Figure 5.4

Question:

Pleas list some of the services/programs that you are aware of in your aboriginal community/ reserve for youth with alcohol/drug problems? Please note of the 266 youth surveyed, some gave more than one answer to the question.

ANSWERS	TOTALS
A.A./N.A./Al-Ateen/Al-Anon	91
Treatment Centre	90
Guidance Counsellors/Counselling	11
No programs or services available	8
Youth drop in centre	7
Unaware of services if any	4
Group homes	3
Child/Family Services	2

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Youth hotline	1
Nation house	1
Non response	97

Table 5.5

Question:

Would you use services/programs outside your aboriginal community?

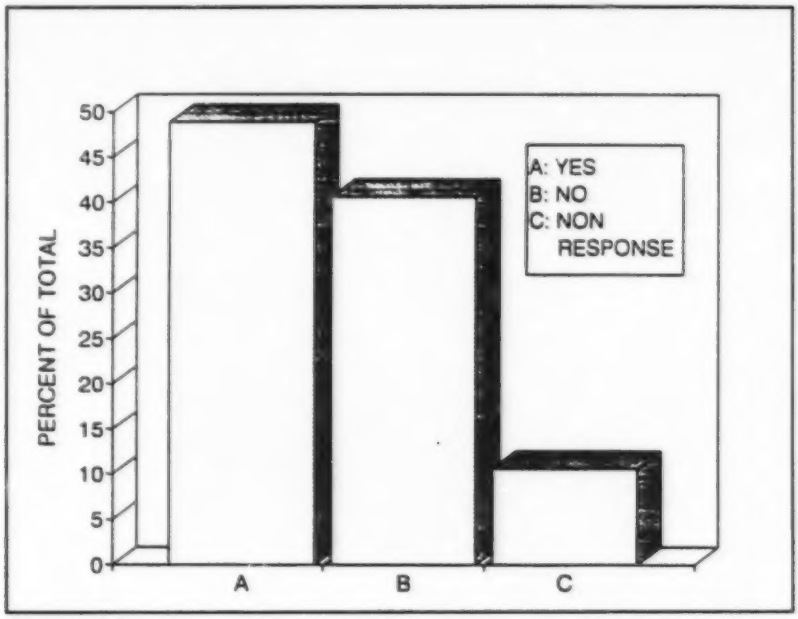

Figure 5.6

Question:

If you had the power to change the situation of youth with alcohol and drug problems in your community, what would you change? Please note of the 266 youth surveyed, some gave more than one answer to the question.

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Eliminate alcohol/drug access	34
Stricter laws and higher penalties for drug/alcohol related offenses	31
Alcohol and drug free recreation/leisure activities/Youth centre	20
Change attitudes on drugs/alcohol/media	13

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Not much can be done	7
Everything	6
Create a treatment centre which offers Alcohol and Drug prevention/ treatment programs/A.A.	5
Limit alcohol sales/higher prices	4
A place for teens to talk about their problems	2
Drinking age increased	2
Responsibility of the individual	2
Counsellors with empathy and understanding	1
Discussion with parents/youth together	1
Non response	145

Table 5.7

2.6 ENVIRONMENT

Question:

Do you feel the environment issue is important?

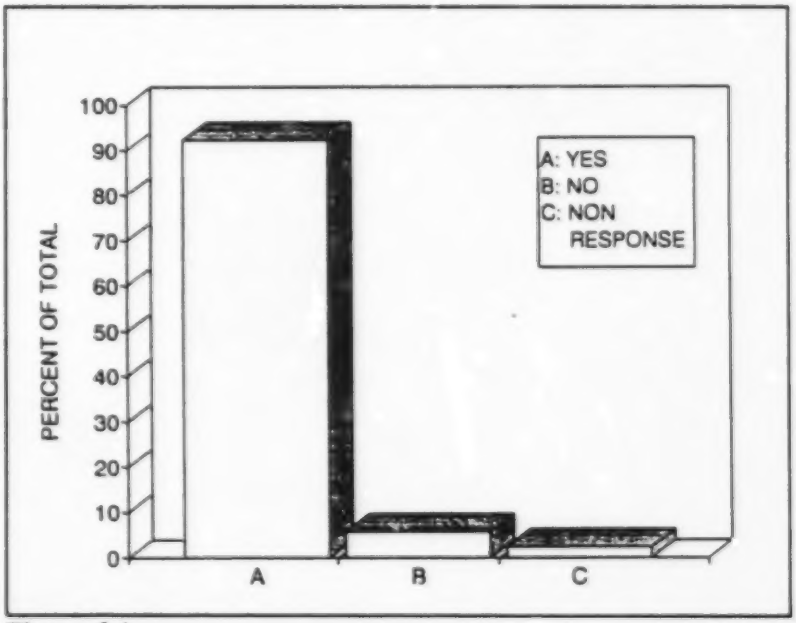

Figure 6.1

Question:

What environmentally friendly habits do you or your family practice? Please note out of the 266 youth surveyed, some gave more than one answer to the question.

ANSWERS	TOTALS
No environmental practices	57
Recycle	45
Buy environmental friendly products	42
Don't litter/clean up	39
Conserve energy/resources	8
Reuse	3
Compost	2
Reduce	1
Environmental awareness	1
Reforestation	1
Everything	1
Non response	90

Table 6.2

Question:

Is there recycling in your:

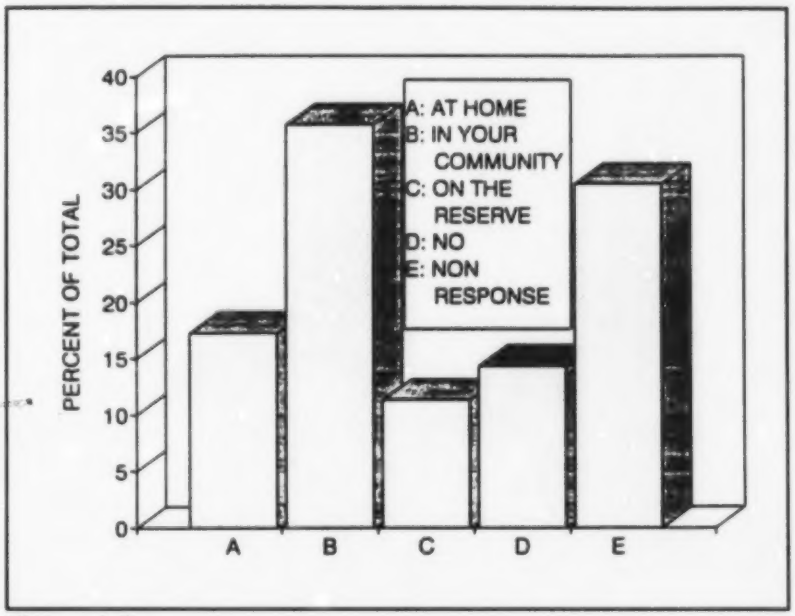

Figure 6.3

Question:

What are some of the concerns you have about the environment? Please note out of the 266 youth surveyed, some gave more than one answer to the question.

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Pollution	92
Ozone	69
Abuse of natural resources	24
Landfills/litter/waste disposal	17
Destruction of the earth	14
Rain forest	14
None	9
Recycling	8
Wildlife	5
Environmental awareness	5
Everything	5

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Green house effects	4
Environmental friendly products	3
Lack of public concern	2
Population	2
Big corporations/awareness	1
Non response	65

Table 6.4

Question:

What can youth do to help the environment? Please note out of the 266 youth surveyed, some gave more than one answer to the question.

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Recycle	68
Don't litter	44
Clean up	42
Nothing	13
Use environment friendly products	13
Join groups/active involvement	10
Environmental awareness	9
Environmental friendly habits	9
Stop pollution	7
Create environmental committees	5
Reforestation	4
Don't smoke	3
Reuse	3

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Encourage adult involvement	3
Conserve energy/resources	2
Everything	1
Non response	76

Table 6.5

2.7 HEALTH

Question:

Do you feel that the youth of New Brunswick receive enough accurate information on health related topics?

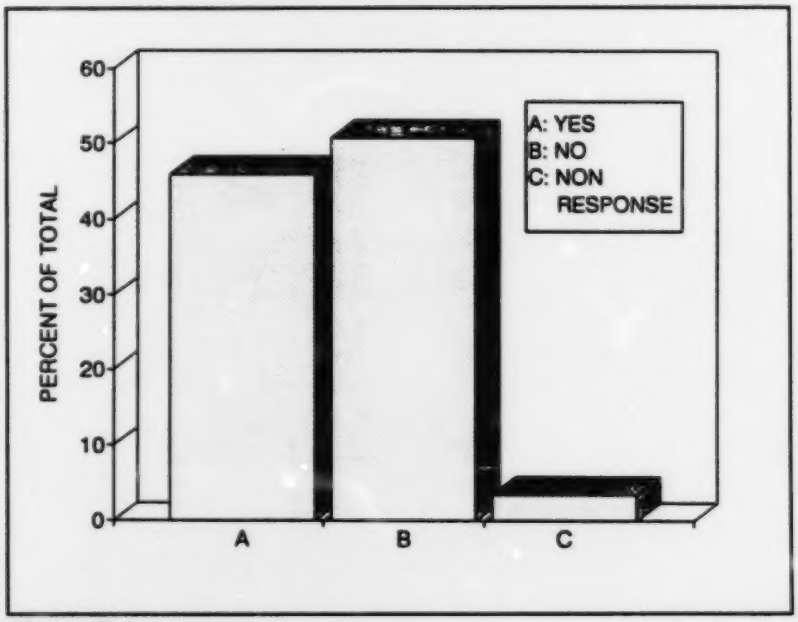

Figure 7.1

Question:

Do you think that teenage suicide is a serious problem among youth in New Brunswick?

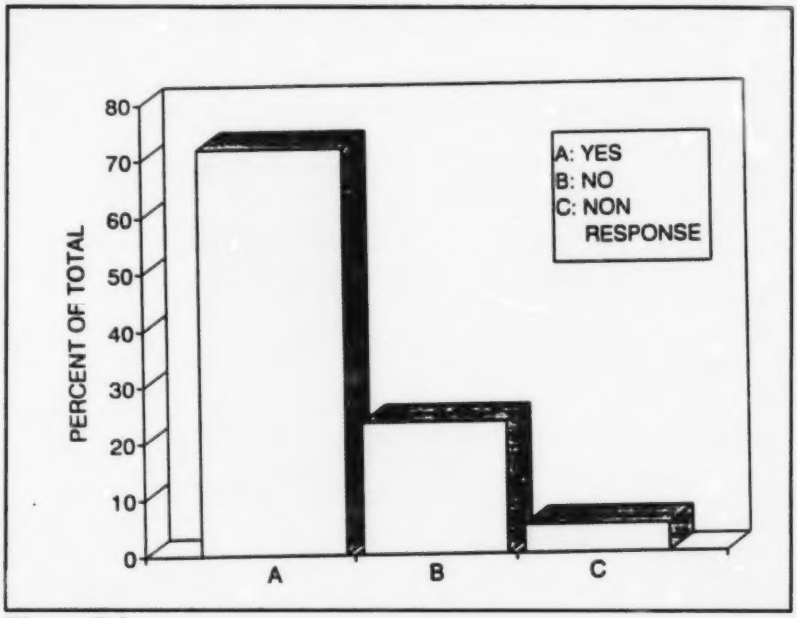

Figure 7.2

Question:

When you have a problem, is there someone you can talk to?

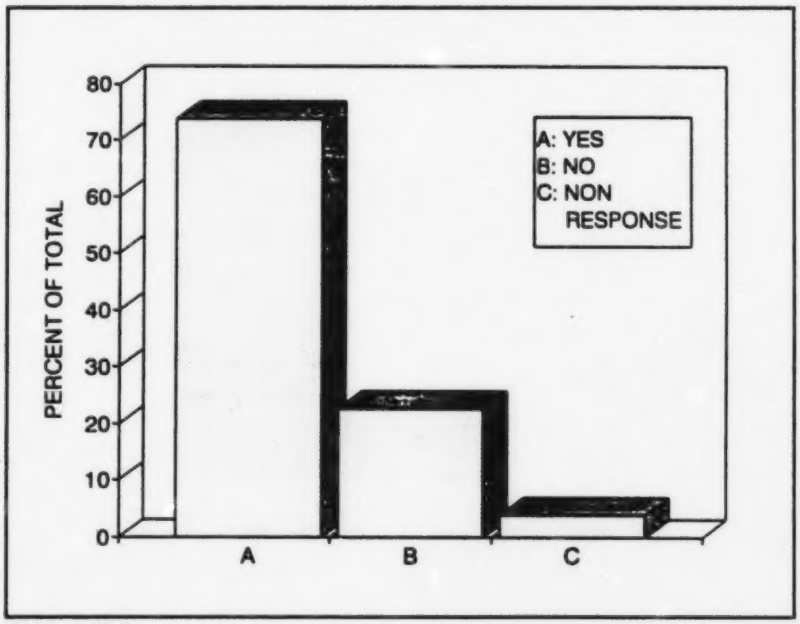

Figure 7.3

Question:

If Yes, is that person a:

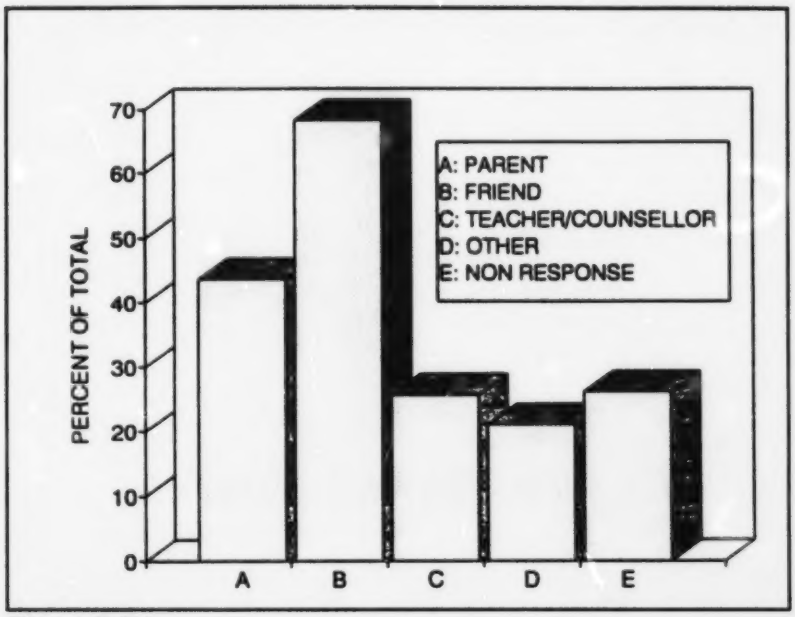

Figure 7.3.1

Question:

Do you feel there should be more personal counselling within the schools, colleges and universities?

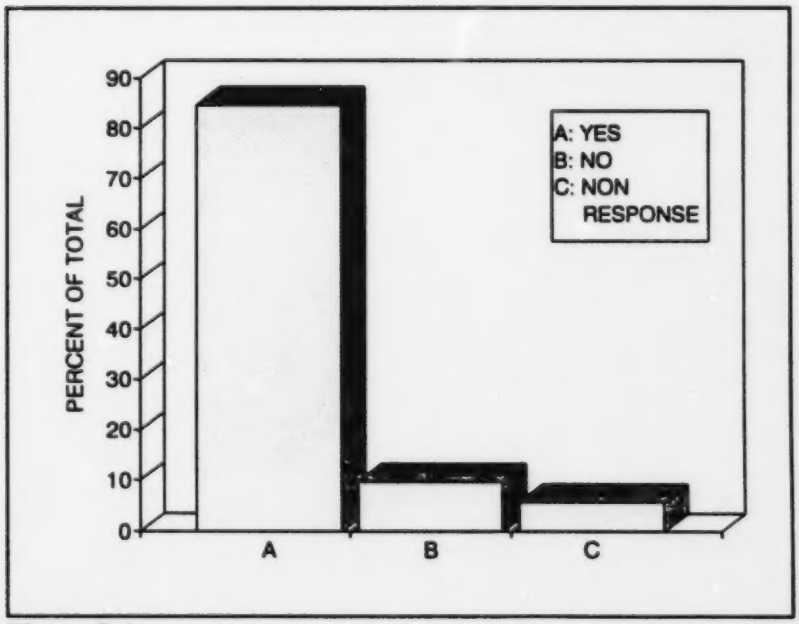

Figure 7.4

Question:

Are you happy with your life?
Yes or no?

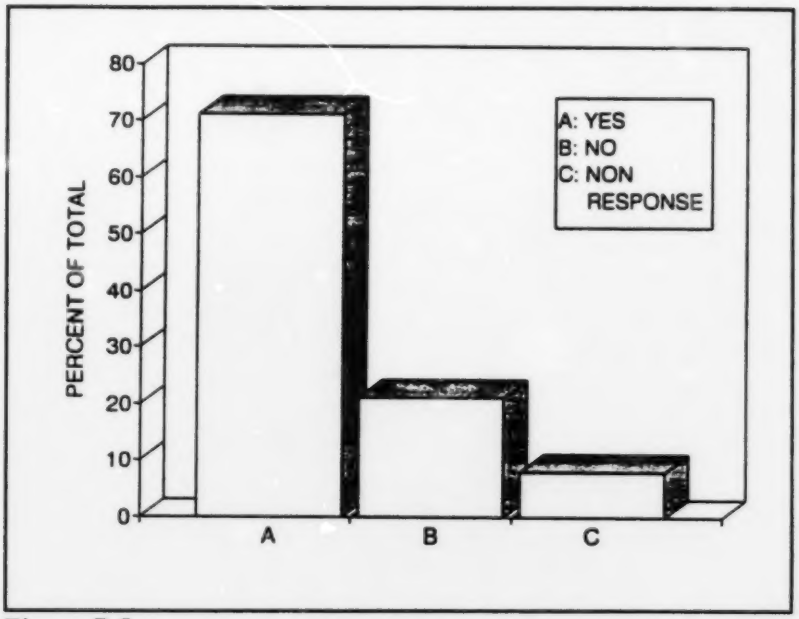

Figure 7.5

Question:

Do you think your school cafeteria has a nutritious menu?

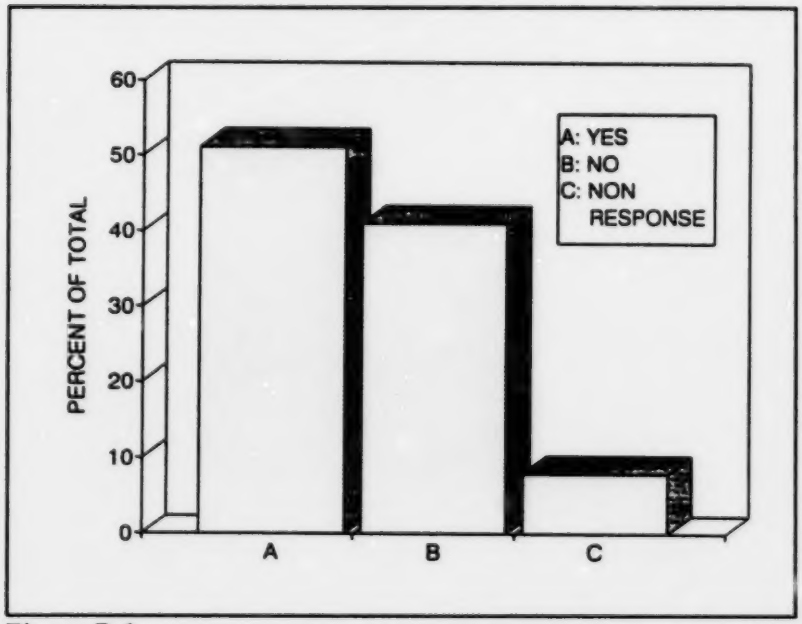

Figure 7.6

Question:

Do you think you school cafeteria has a nutritious menu? If no, what kind of changes should be made? A total of 109 responded no. Their responses are listed below. Please note that some gave more than one answer or no response at all to this part of the question.

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Nutritious food	64
Fresh fruits/vegetables	12
More variety	6
New workers	4
Everything	3
More junk	2
Larger servings/lower prices	2
Real food	1
Vending machines with food	1
Non response	19

Table 7.6

Question:

Are there enough support services for pregnant teens?

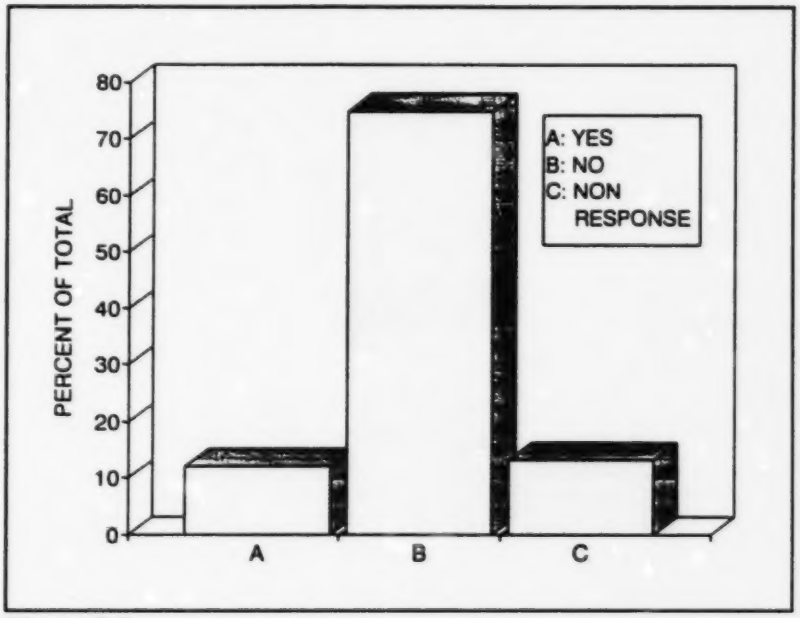

Figure 7.7

Question:

Are there enough support services for pregnant teens? Yes or no. If Yes, what types are you aware of? A total of 32 responded yes. Their responses are listed below. Please note that some gave more than one answer or no response at all to this part of the question.

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Parents	6
Social Services	4
Friends	4
Band Help	4
Birthright	3
C.H.R. Nurse	2
APEC	2
School Programs	1

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Doctors	1
Teen parent groups	1
Clinics	1
Counsellors	1
Social worker at school	1
CHIMO	1
Non response	6

Table 7.7

Question:

Do you think that teenage pregnancy is a problem in your community?

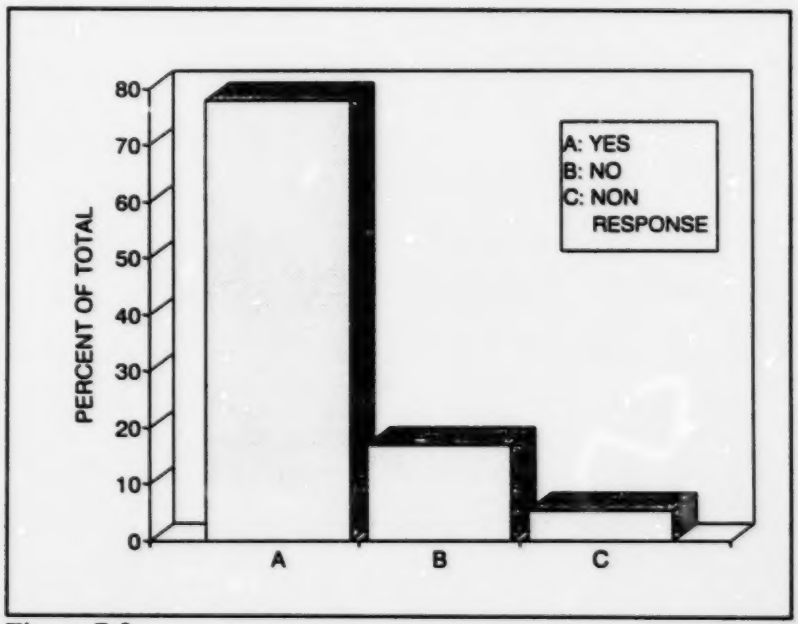

Figure 7.8

Question:

Are there enough support services for teenage mothers in your area?

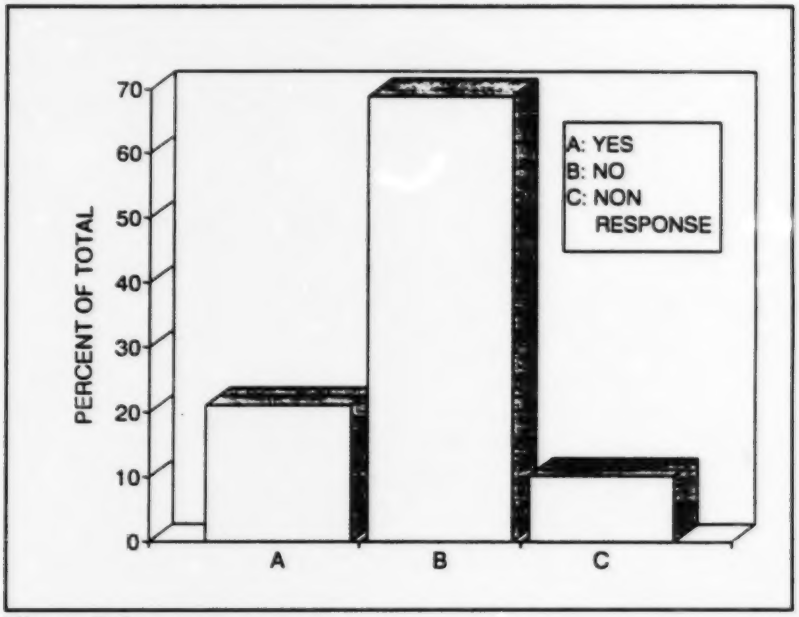

Figure 7.9

Question:

In your opinion, what options should be made available for teenagers who are pregnant? Please note out of the 266 youth surveyed, some gave more than one answer to the question.

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Counselling/Support groups	40
Take precautions	13
Day care in schools	12
Financial Assistance	12
Raise the baby	11
Teen Pregnancy Centre	8
Adoption	7
Abortion	6

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Staying in School Program	4
Prenatal Classes	4
Housing	3
Help furthering education	3
Home for un-wed mothers	3
Support systems/clinic on reserve	3
Family planning	2
Against abortion	2
Support from partner	2
Support from adults who are willing to listen/help	2
Help finding employment	1
Drop out of school at beginning of pregnancy	1
Programs in school	1
Temporary Foster care	1
Sponsor mother program	1
Birth clinic	1
Non response	149

Table 7.10

Question:

Do you know the community health representative in your aboriginal community?

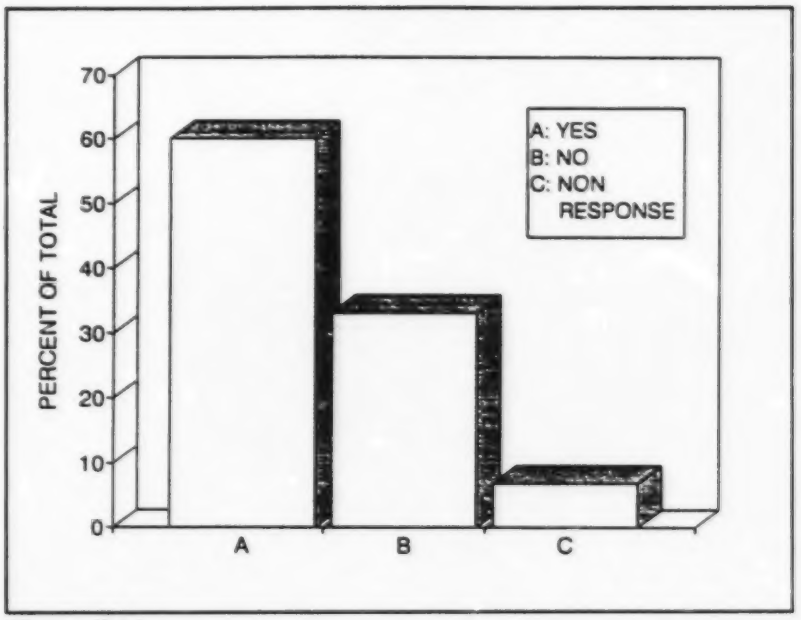

Figure 7.11

2.8 JUSTICE

Question:

Do you feel that the youth in New Brunswick know their rights?

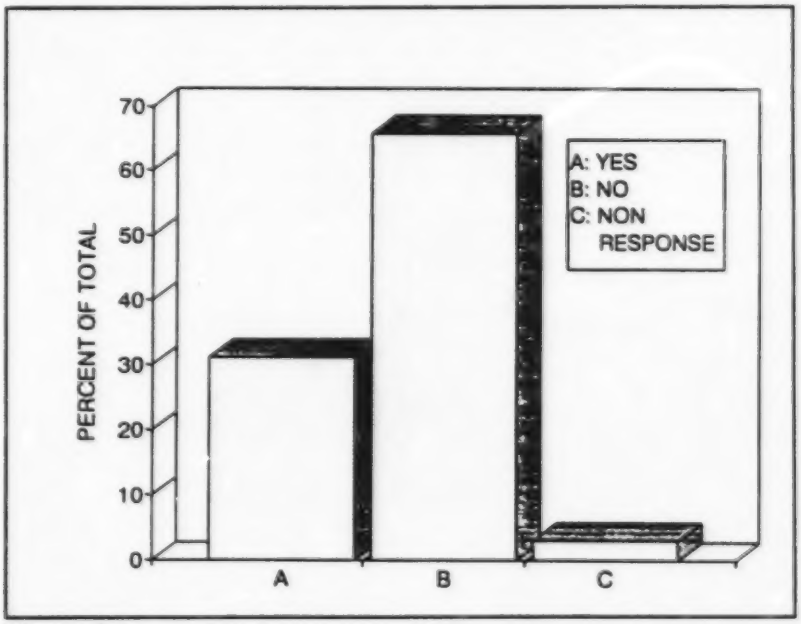

Figure 8.1

Question:

Do you feel the rights of the youth are protected enough by law?

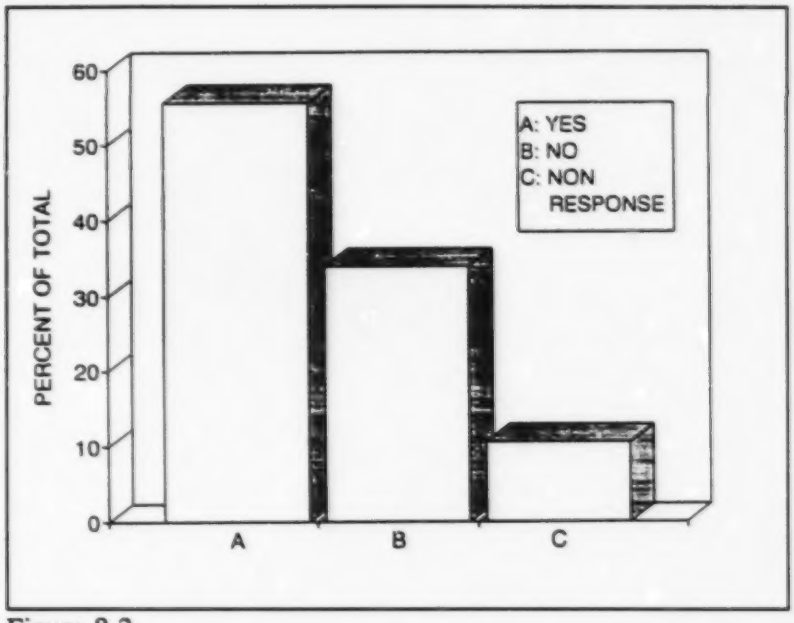

Figure 8.2

Question:

Do you feel the rights of the youth are protected enough by law? Yes or No. If no, please explain your answer: A total of 90 responded no. Their responses are listed below. Please note that some gave more than one answer or no response at all to this part of the question.

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Lack of respect/understanding for youth/not listened too enough	11
Youth lack knowledge about rights	9
Youth often treated unjustly/rights violated	8
Many laws do not protect youth/discrimination	7
Prejudice against aboriginal	5
Police more likely to pursue youth for menial offenses	3

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Youth get away with too much	3
Adults lack concern for youth	2
Rights of youth not equal to those of adults	1
Non response	43

Table 8.2

Question:

The legal age for drinking in New Brunswick is 19. Do you think it should be:

a) 18
b) 21
c) stay the same
d) abolished

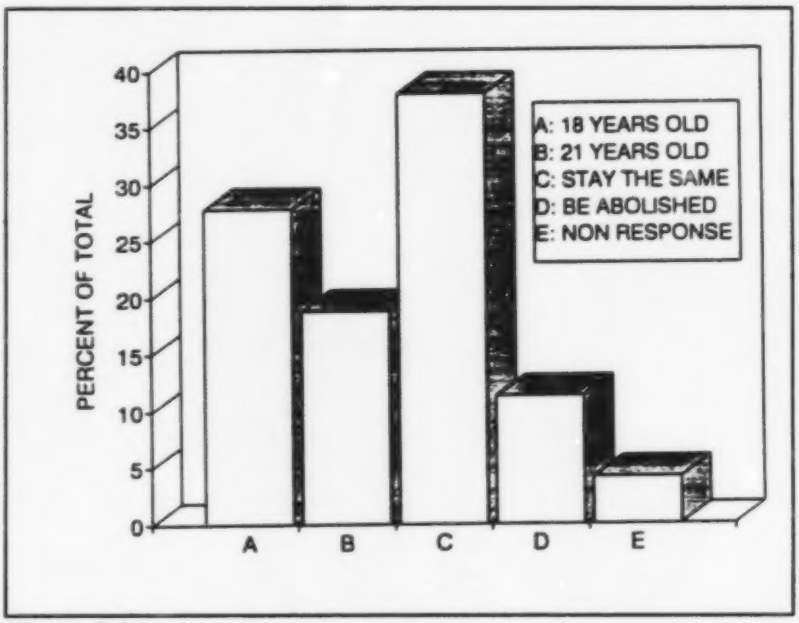

Figure 8.3

Question:

Do you think that youth as a group are being treated fairly in this province?

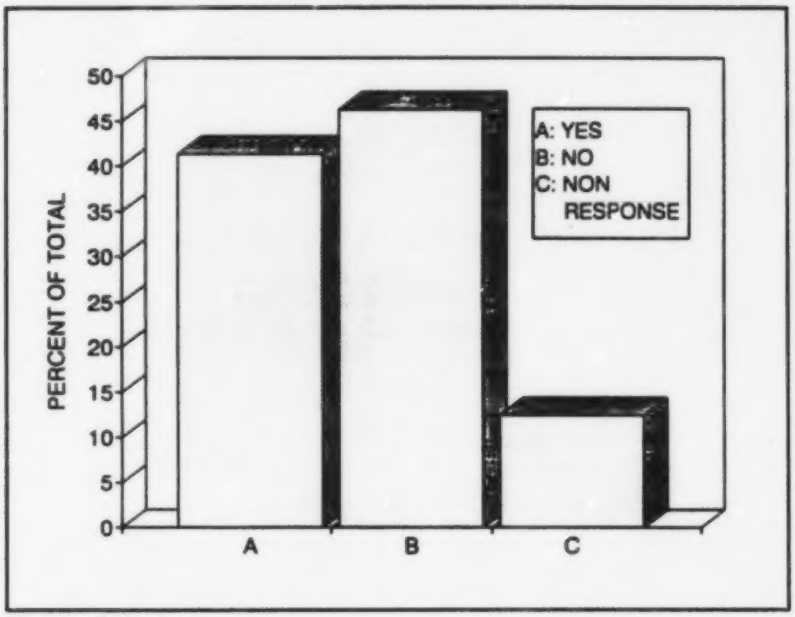

Figure 8.4

Question:

Do you think that aboriginal youth as a group are being treated fairly in this province?

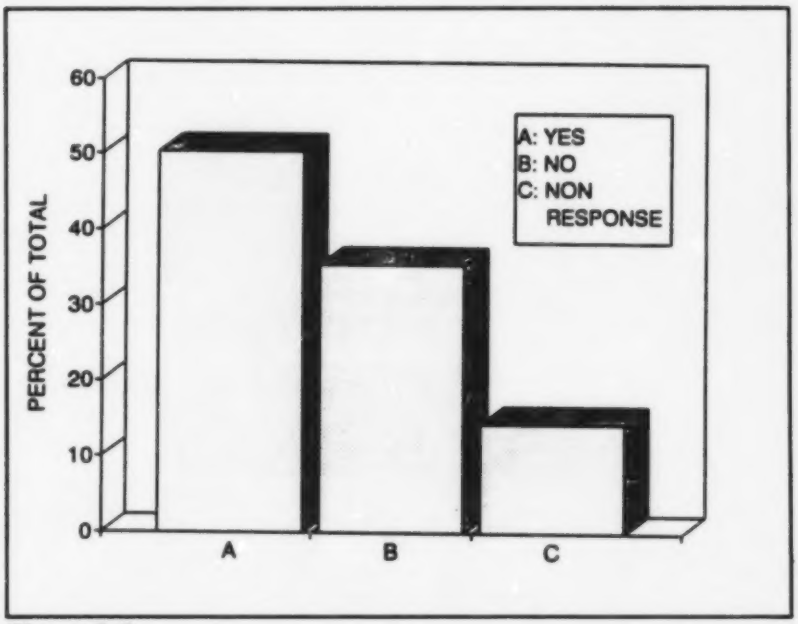

Figure 8.5

Question:

Do you think that aboriginal youth as a group are being fairly in this province? Yes or No. If NO, please explain your answer: A total of 94 responded no. Their responses are listed below. Please note that some gave more than one answer or no response at all to this part of the question.

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Discrimination/lack of respect for youth	39
Youth don't have enough to say	5
Lack of services/programs for youth	3
Taking away Native rights	3
Lack of employment opportunities	2
Aboriginal always get blamed	2
Youth treated unjustly	1
Government is not concerned about youth because they can't vote until 18	1
Non response	43

Table 8.5

Question:

In your opinion, what are some of the reasons young people get in trouble with the law? Please note out of the 266 youth surveyed, some gave more than one answer to the question.

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Alcohol and drugs	100
Personal/Family problems/seeking attentions	52
Peer pressure	29
Have fun/Experience it	18
Stealing	17
Lack of respect for the law	14

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Boredom	12
Lack of knowledge about the law and rights	9
Financial problems	8
Violence/aggression/abuse	6
Not enough trust/respect for Native youth	4
Drop out of school	2
Justice more likely to take adults side	1
Nobody listens to young people	1
Lack of recreation/leisure activities	1
Suicide	1
Non response	49

Table 8.6

9. RECREATION

Question:

Are you involved in any community activities?

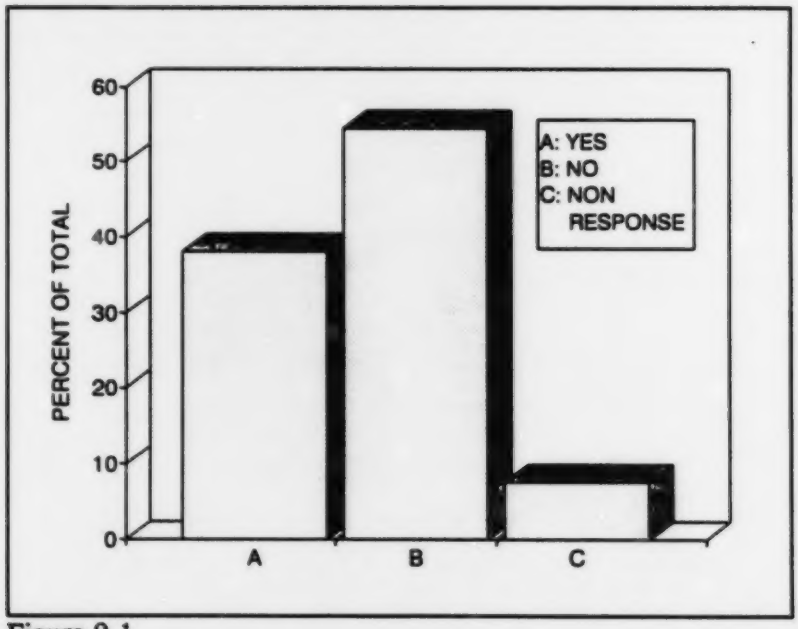

Figure 9.1

Question:

Are you involved in any community activities (e.g.: sports, volunteering, clubs, student or church council, dance club). Yes or No. If yes, what type? A total of 101 responded yes. Their responses are listed below. Please note that some gave more than one answer or no response at all to this part of the question.

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Organized team sports	60
Skiing	16
School activities	9
Youth groups/clubs	8
Dancing/gymnastics	6
Group trips/events	3
Performing Arts	2
Church council	2
Recreation committee	2
Youth leadership	1
Air Cadets	1
Skating	1
Swimming	1
Non response	11

Table 9.1

Question:

Do you feel there should be more organized recreational programs for N.B. Youth?

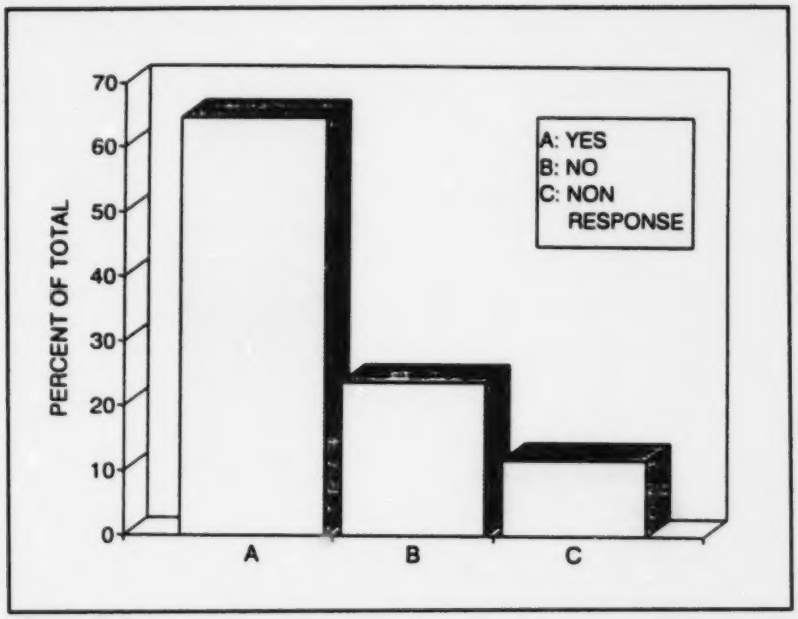

Figure 9.2

Question:

Do you feel there should be more organized recreational programs for N.B. youth? Yes or no. If yes, what type: A total of 172 responded yes. Their responses are listed below. Please note that some gave more than one answer or no response at all to this part of the question.

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Organised team sports	61
Various programs/activities	36
Dances/parties for special events	12
Organized trips/exchanges/camping	11
Youth groups/clubs	7
Youth recreation/sports centre	6
Organized recreational programs which include less competitive youth	4
Exercise classes	4
School recreation, sports facilities should be available after school hours	3

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Meeting place	2
Art	2
More active involvement	2
Tournaments	2
Roller rink	2
Conferences/rallies	1
Pool tables	1
Community centre	1
Educational/Prevention program	1
Discount for movies	1
Non response	47

Table 9.2

Question:

Do you feel that there should be a centre for youth in your community?

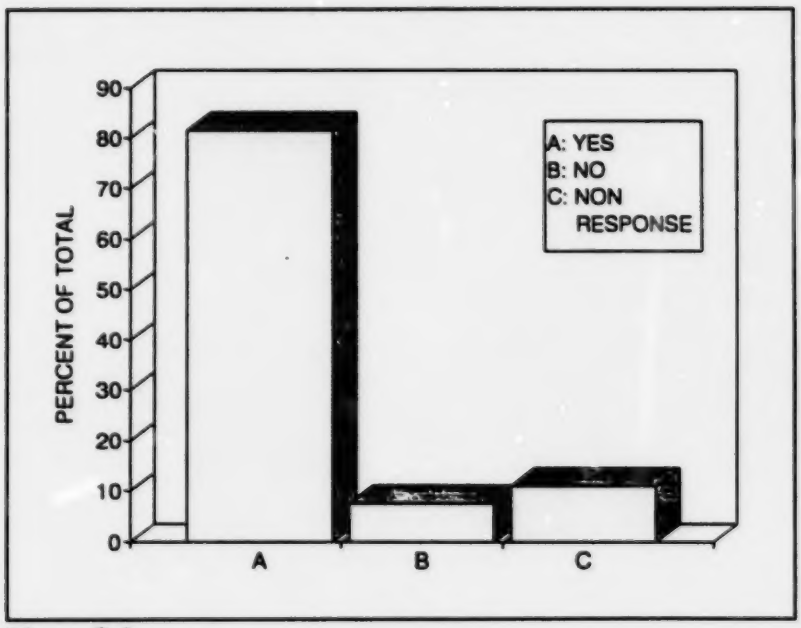

Figure 9.3

Question:

Where would it be? Please note out of the 266 youth surveyed, some gave more than one answer to the question.

ANSWERS	TOTALS
On the reserve	60
In the community	12
In the school	8
Non response	186

Table 9.4a

Question:

Who would run it? Please note out of the 266 youth surveyed, some gave more than one answer to the question.

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Run by youth	26
Responsible elders	21
Run by volunteer	3
Social workers	1
Run by persons who have been addicted to drugs	1
Run by the Chief	1
Run by the Mayor	1
Recreation Committee	1
Teen parents	1
Non response	209

Table 9.4b

Question:

What type of centre would it be? Please note out of the 266 youth surveyed, some gave more than one answer to the question.

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Recreation centre	34
Gym	24
Hang out place	19
Complex	16
Crisis centre (i.e.: pregnancy, adult/teen suicide)	13
Native youth centre	10
Drug centre	9
Dance club	4
Somewhere to do crafts	2
Non response	142

Table 9.4c

Question:

What kind of activities would you like to have in this centre? Please note out of the 266 youth surveyed, some gave more than one answer to the question.

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Team sports	120
Dances/Parties	23
Pool tables	19
Exercise Room (programs)	15
Video games	14
Various activities	14
Swimming pool	12

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Arts/Crafts	7
Movies	7
Individual orientated sports (i.e.: boxing, skiing, golf, etc...)	6
Counselling	5
Group discussions	5
Group travels/outings	5
Drama	4
Concerts	3
Teach Native culture	3
Educational activities	1
Job training programs	1
Non response	97

Table 9.5

Question:

Is there a centre for youth in your aboriginal community?

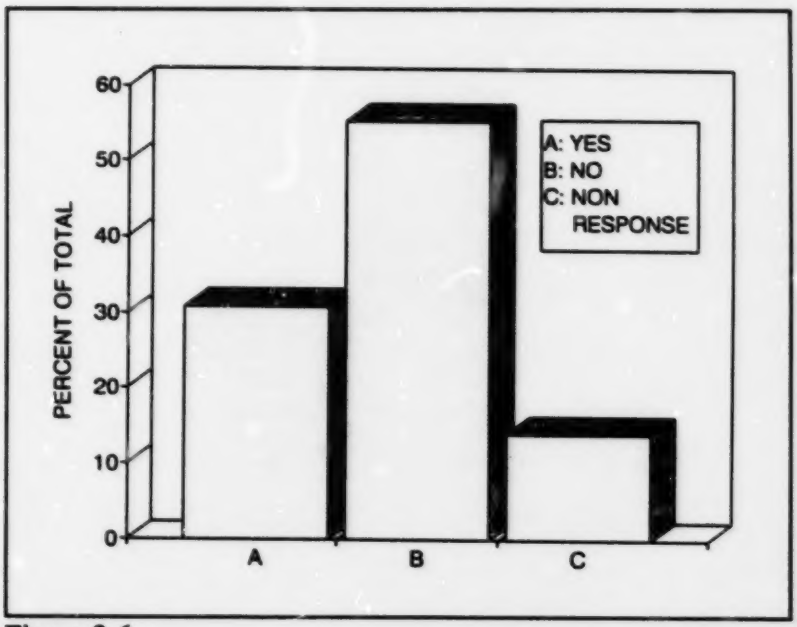

Figure 9.6

Question:

Is there a centre for youth in your aboriginal community/reserve? If yes, what kind of centre? A total of 82 responded yes. Their responses are listed below. Please note that some gave more than one answer or no response at all to this part of the question.

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Sports complex	24
Recreational centre	18
Rehabilitation centre	10
Drop in centre	8
Chid/Family services	7
Youth centre	3
Pool room	2
Non response	15

Table 9.6

Question:

Do you use the centre? Why or why not? Please note out of the 266 youth surveyed, some responded yes.

WHY ANSWERS	TOTALS
Yes	25
Something to do	10
To play sports	6
Work with younger kids	2
WHY NOT ANSWERS	
No	37
Not ready yet	7

Not interesting	6
Not organized	4
Spend most time off reserve	3
Workers not well trained	2
Too far away	2
Non response	204

Table 9.7

Question:

Do you feel there is a need for a emergency shelter for youth in your community?

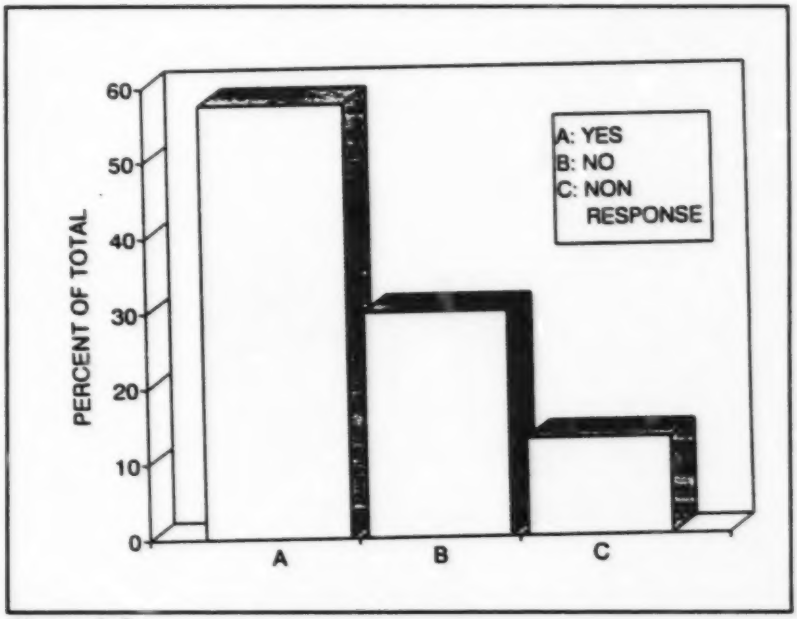

Figure 9.8

Question:

Do you feel there is a need for a emergency shelter for youth in your community? Yes or no. If yes, please tell us why. A total of 153 responded yes. Their responses are listed below. Please note that some gave more than one answer or no response at all to this part of the question.

ANSWERS	TOTALS
In case youth need somewhere to go	50
Homeless	32
Family problems (abuse)	24
Someone to turn to when you need help	8
Can't depend on friends	1
Teen Pregnancy	1
Non response	50

Table 9.8

2.10 OTHER

Question:

Have you heard of the Youth Council of New Brunswick before?

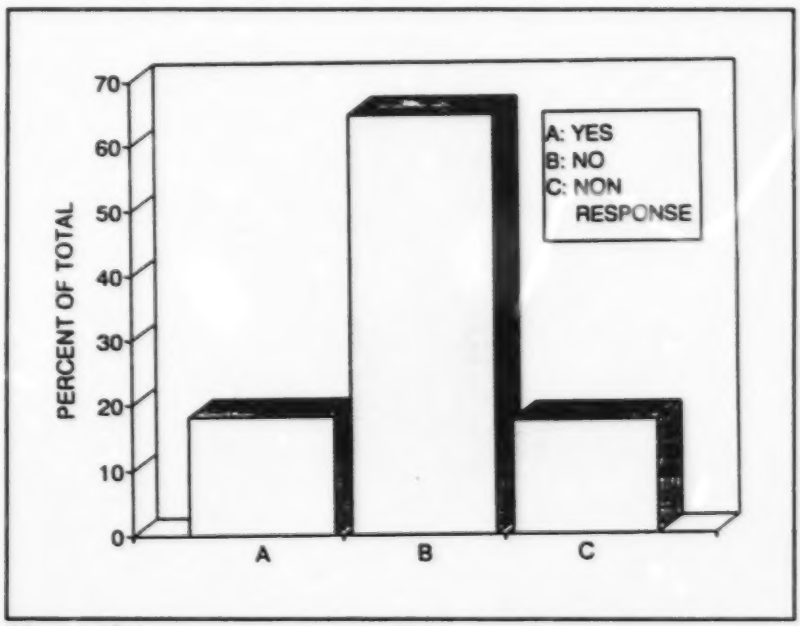

Figure 10.1

Question:

Have you heard of the Youth Council of New Brunswick before? Yes or no. If yes, please tell us how you first heard of us? A total of 48 responded yes. Their responses are listed below. Please note that some gave more than one answer or no response at all to this part of the question.

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Parents/Family	11
Through school	9
Friends	5
Previous contact with the Council	4
Today for the first time	3
Member of the Council	3
Pamphlets in the mail	2
Youth committee	2
Access centre	2
Television	1
Social worker	1
Band office	1
Poster	1
Non response	5

Table 10.1

Question:

If you have any concerns related to services and programs for youth, we would appreciate your comments: Please note out of the 266 youth surveyed, some gave more than one answer to the question.

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Nice of you to come	9
No comments	9
Youth need something to do	8

ANSWERS	TOTALS
Need for a centre on the reserve	5
Better services	5
A need for native language/culture	5
Need more jobs	2
Treated unfair when it comes to jobs (need to be bilingual)	1
Parents need to become more involved	1
Need of community councils	1
Non response	220

Table 10.2